The OIL WEEKLY

A Journal for
Oil and Gas Producers and Field Men

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Vol. 34. No. 8 AUGUST 15, 1924 10 Cents Per Copy

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WHY MALONEYS ARE *Tighter!*

A tank is no tighter than its seams and joints. We discovered that the sheets and gasketing of a bolted steel tank can be rendered absolutely tight-fitting without extra calking only by offsetting certain edges to take care of double thickness of metal and thickness of gasketing.

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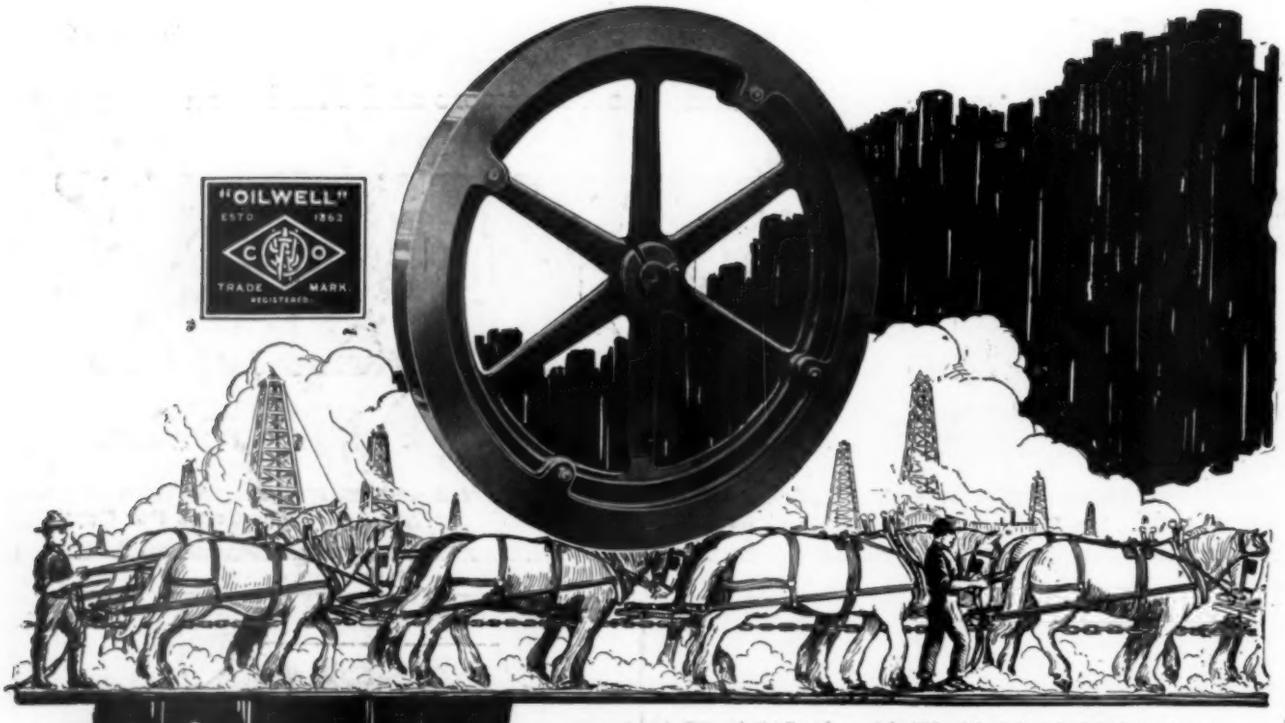

With the Strength of Many Horses

The clank of our tools is heard 'round the world, and the sun ever shines upon some product of our industry.

If you saw a string of many horses tugging to move some heavy obstacle, you would stop and marvel at the amount of energy being expended. Yet an equal amount is developed with every revolution of a flywheel on the "Oilwell" engine.

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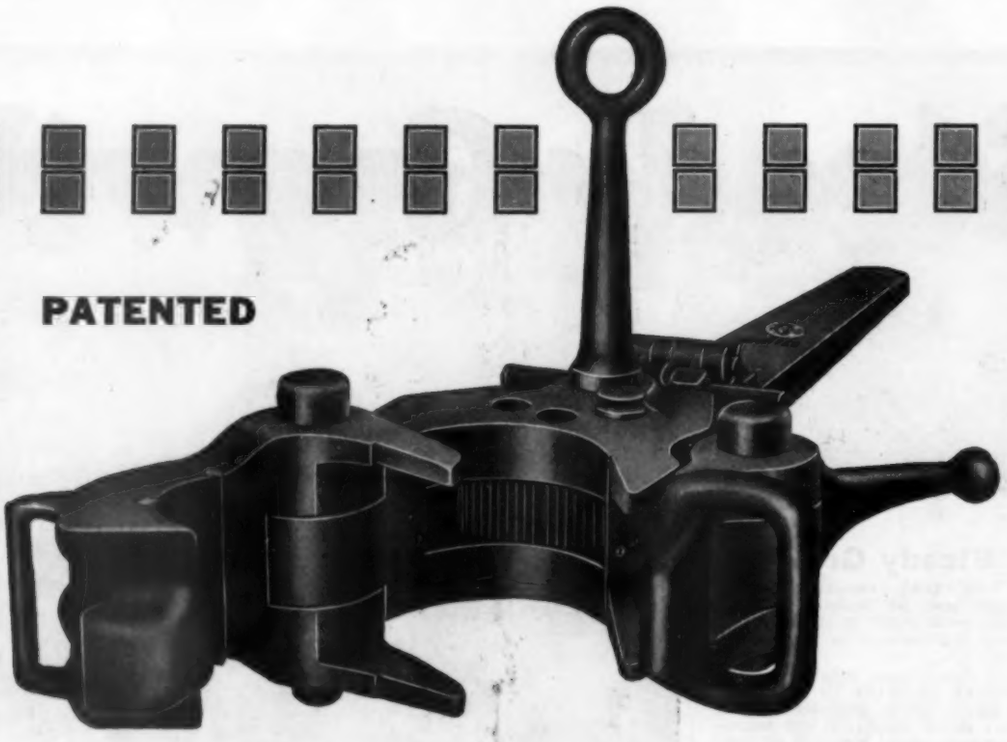
Steady Growth
Steady Growth
Steady Growth



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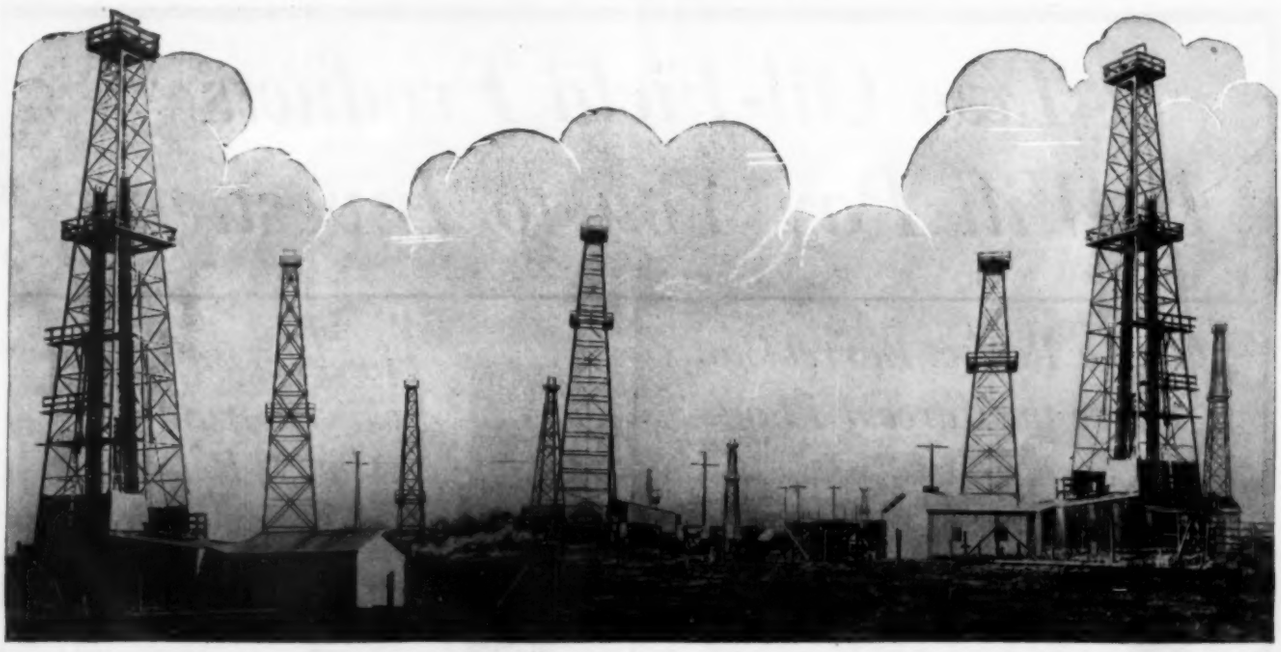

"Ideco's" the Best Buy

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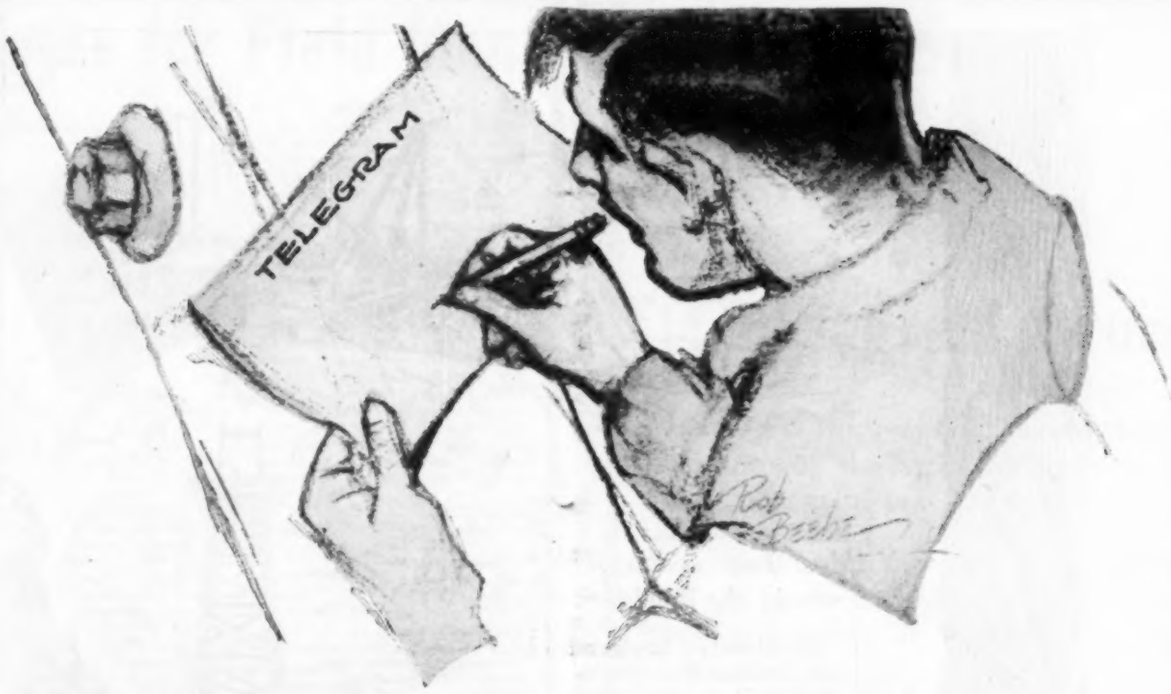

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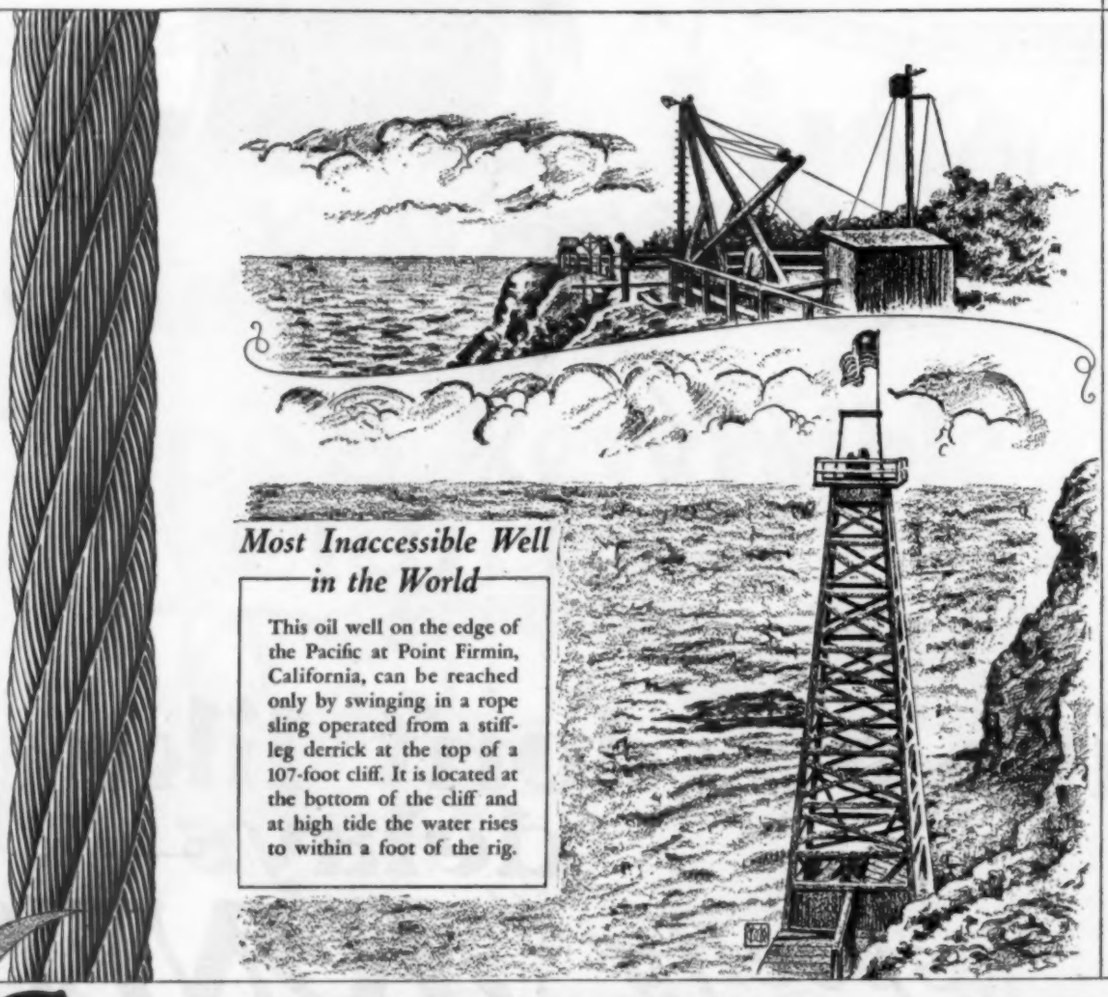

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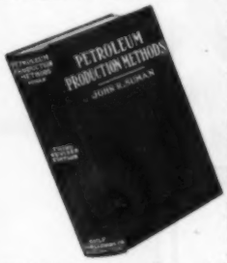

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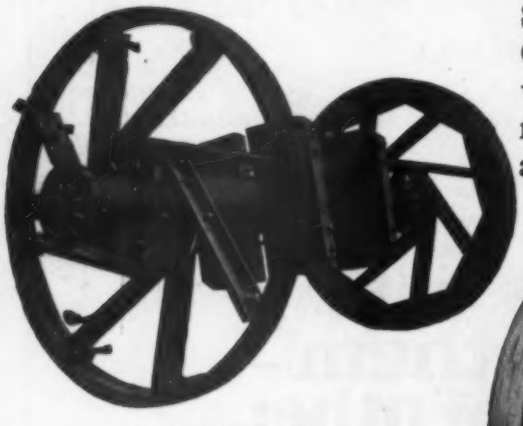
Parkersburg Steel Drilling Equipment offers an opportunity to save initially—and in the long run. Immediately through reduction in operating costs. Eventually through durability over wood parts.

Parkersburg Steel Drilling Equipment includes complete Steel Drilling Rigs, Steel Derricks, Steel Bull Wheels, Steel Calf Wheels, Steel Band Wheels, Tug Pulleys and Steel Crown Blocks. All of these units are designed with a view to strength and durability and are made under conditions which insure accuracy and easy assembling in the field.



Steel Bull Wheel

Positive traction given by "V"-Grooved Pareelite* Tug Rim. Brake Cants securely clamped and bolted between two rings of steel Cants—easily replaced when worn. Arms attached to Tug and Brake Wheels for quick assembly in the field.

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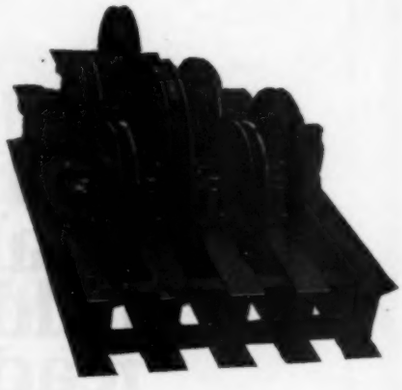

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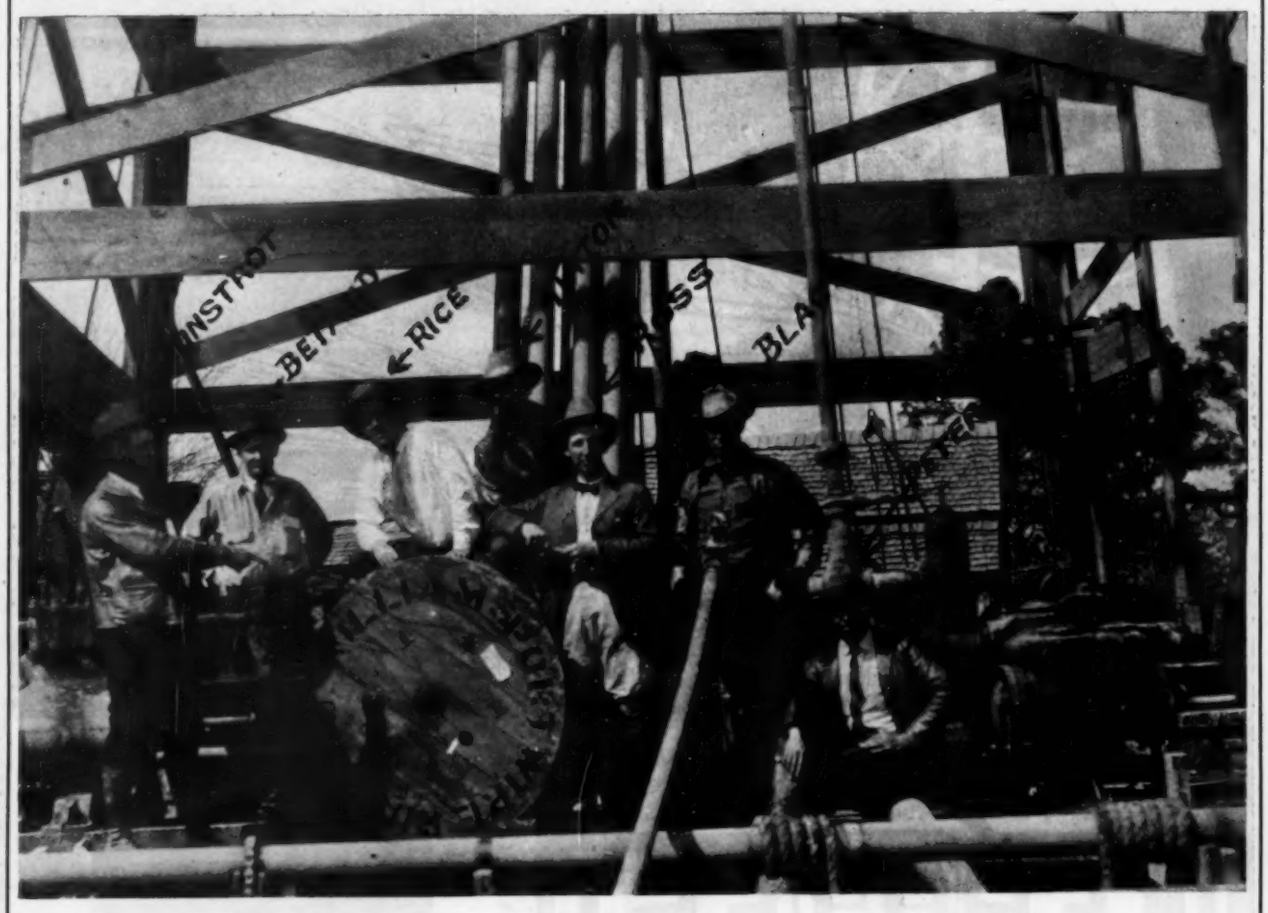

You Know Louie Minstrot!

—nearly everyone in the Oil Fields do—particularly since George Pattulo's stories in the Saturday Evening Post told the whole world about him.

Well, here he is—in silent drama pointing to his favorite make of wire Lines.

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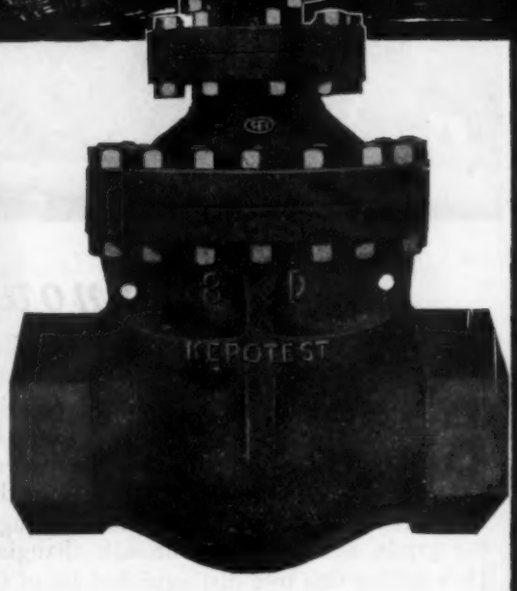

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(Guide to Purchasers, Pages 81-82)

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AUG 16 1924

THE OIL WEEKLY

An International Oil Publication for Oil and Gas Producers

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

Established 1916

HOME OFFICE—Houston, 1716 Dallas Ave.
FORT WORTH—212 W. T. Waggoner Bldg.
TULSA—225 Atco Bldg.

Published weekly by
Gulf Publishing Company
HOUSTON, TEXAS
R. L. DUDLEY, EDITOR AND MANAGER

PITTSBURGH—1507 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
CHICAGO—453 First National Bank Bldg.
LOS ANGELES—1201 Haas Bldg.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
$1.00 per year—Foreign $2.00 per year

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS

Vol. 34 **FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1924** **No. 8**

Oklahoma Production Threatens Market

However, it is indicated that for the present price structure is soundest since proration

Houston, Texas, Aug. 13.—Reductions of 15 cents per barrel from previous price schedules announced last Saturday by the Humble Oil and Refining Company, effected all fields where that company purchased. The new price was inaugurated immediately by The Texas Company and later by the Sinclair, Gulf, Sun and other purchasers of Gulf Coast oils. The reduction extends, in so far as the Humble and Texas Company are concerned, to all grades and fields where these companies have connections in Texas and Oklahoma.

Despite mounting production and immediate promise of still further increases in Oklahoma, together with the wide disparity between the posted price of the Prairie Company and that of the Magnolia, the situation there is said to be on a sounder basis than has obtained since proration was inaugurated.

In Kansas the mounting production is being absorbed by increased runs to stills by refineries of that state.

Spot crude prices in North Texas have been shaded somewhat in anticipation of general acceptance of the schedule inaugurated by the Humble Company. The North Texas gasoline price was also shaded despite fair shipments to domestic markets and a million gallon export order placed by the Sinclair interests.

The situation in California remains unchanged, but it is indicated that further reduction in Mid-Continent prices will result in a break on the West Coast.

Tonkawa and Cromwell Menace

Menacing aspects of the crude oil situation in Oklahoma are the increasing productivity of the deep sand in the Tonkawa pool in the northern part of the state and the extension of the Cromwell pool in Seminole County to the north by the completion this week of the Central National Oil Company's No. 1 Dunn in section 4-10-8. This well is a full mile extension and is sufficient reason for upward revision of estimates of the potential output of the Cromwell pool. Some estimates now place the pool definitely in the 100,000-barrel class, potentially, while others are even higher.

The Tonkawa deep sand is proving more promising all the time. Seven wells are now producing from the lower horizon with a daily output of 25,000 barrels, and 40 wells are now drilling to the deep pay, nine of them being below 3500 feet. The deep sand is around 4000 feet.

Predictions are being made that the state will surpass its previous high production record if present developments in Oklahoma bear out as now indicated.

Kansas Absorbs Increase

Kansas production continues to climb, but the increased crude requirements of some of the larger refiners in the Sunflower State will offset this to some extent. Both the Moore Refining Company and Derby Oil and Refining Company have virtually doubled their crude runs to stills.

A complete check of refining activities in the Mid-Continent just completed shows that refiners on August 1 were running approximately 85,000 barrels a day more than they were running on the same date last year. During July of this year Kansas, Louisiana and Arkansas refiners increased their crude runs, while Oklahoma refiners reduced theirs considerably. North Texas plants were taking about same amount.

There is still talk in both

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The OIL WEEKLY wants only such subscribers as are engaged in the oil producing or pipe line business, or sub-branches of the producing and pipe line business. It has no desire for investor circulation, and it reserves the right and will exercise the right to reject subscriptions coming from persons whose interest in the oil industry is through the purchase of oil stock.

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Say you saw it in The Oil Weekly

Argentine Government Oil Operations Show Profit

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.—A profit of 6,000,000 pesos for the year 1923 has been recorded by the governmental oil workings of Argentina, it is stated in a report to the petroleum division of the Department of Commerce, representing approximately $2,500,000 in American currency.

The report to the department, from Trade Commissioner George S. Brady, at Buenos Aires, states that a total of 8,655,000 pesos from public funds was expended in the development of the governmental oil fields up to 1916, and that since that time the sales of petroleum products from the fields have covered the cost of all operations. According to the balance sheet for 1923, the petroleum department has assets amounting to 76,000,000 pesos in the two fields at Comodoro Rivadavia and Plaza Huincul, Neuquen. The operation expenses for the year were 10,563,000 pesos and the receipts from sales and transportation totaled 16,663,000 pesos.

During 1923 there were 1927 persons employed in the field at Comodoro Rivadavia, and at the end of the year there were 130 wells in production and 12 being drilled, as compared with 89 in production and 14 being drilled at the end of 1922. The total production of oil during 1923 was 408,139 cubic meters (1 cubic meter equals 6.3 barrels) as compared with 343,910 cubic meters in 1922. The topping plant distilled 43,061,895 liters (1 liter equals 1.1 quart) of petroleum, producing 3,932,590 liters of naphtha and 38,575,120 liters of residual oils.

At the reservation at Plaza Huincul, 241 workmen are employed. At the end of the year there were seven wells in production, against one at the end of 1922. The total production was 7,419,465 liters as compared with 2,226,477 liters in 1922.

Oklahoma and Kansas of another revision by the Prairie to take up to some extent the spread existing between its schedule and that of the Magnolia Petroleum Company. The reductions Saturday by the Humble Oil and Refining Company and The Texas Company could be considered further evidence to bear out such belief.

Economically the crude price structure in the light oil area of the Mid-Continent is on a sounder basis today than it has been since proration was first put into effect.

The Prairie this week began sending out its storage certificates showing producers how much of their oil the company holds in storage. These certificates are negotiable at banks and are expected to afford the oil man a good measure of financial relief.

Humble Cut in North Texas

Crude price reductions made Saturday by Humble did not effect Eastland and Stephens counties, but clipped 15 cents off the $1.50 posted price formerly paid by Humble in the Wichita-Archer County area, Moran and Ibex fields and all the fields in East Central Texas. Although a price change to a lower level was not a great surprise to oil producers, Humble was not expected to take the initiative, as its crude buyers have been earnestly soliciting new connections for crude purchases in the Corsicana-Powell and Richland fields since the first of the month, while Humble just recently contracted for Critten & Lacey's production in Stephens County for a year, based on posted prices.

Humble has increased its crude purchases in the Corsicana-Powell field more than 5000 barrels daily in recent weeks, and last week completed a line into the Richland pool to purchase oil that has been run by other pipe line companies for storage only, while Humble also increased its runs in the Currie pool. This effort on the part of Humble to materially boost its crude purchases was generally accepted by producers as being a good omen of a stronger crude market in the making, while Humble's proposed pipe line extension to the Archer-Wichita area to obtain high gravity crude to offset its decreased runs in the Eastland-Stephens County area also heralded prospects of a better market.

Humble, Gulf and Magnolia are the only members of the so-called major group that are accepting 100 per cent crude runs and paying in full, and all three are frequently called upon for connections by producers who are having their runs prorated by other major companies. Gulf is adhering to its announced policy of refusing new connections during the present unfavorable crude situation, while Magnolia is accepting a few scattered connections in Texas fields, and looping its trunk line system from Oklahoma as far south as Corsicana pump station to increase its purchases in the flush fields of Oklahoma. Magnolia's low crude prices recently resulted in the loss of a number of connections in the Corsicana-Powell field.

Prices quoted on spot crude in the North Texas district were shaded somewhat early this week in anticipation of other major pipe line companies meeting the new posted price announced Saturday by Humble, and no increase in sales was reported over the previous week.

Further reduction in gasoline prices took place over the past seven day period, despite the fact that shipments to domestic jobbers continues fair, while Sinclair Refining Company is reported to have purchased for immediate delivery one million gallons of 64-66 gravity 375 end point gasoline from Wichita Falls and Dallas refiners. This gasoline order is for export delivery, and at the same time an order was placed with Shreveport refineries for slightly more than one-half million gallons of kerosene. Reports emanating from Europe are somewhat favorable for a noticeable improvement in export shipments of gasoline from the Mid-Continent district refining centers by reason of the financial difficulties of these foreign countries being bettered.

California Unchanged

There was no change in the market situation in California the past week. Fuel oils continue strong at $1.40 a barrel, while the gasoline market might be said to be steady, certainly no weaker than during the previous week. There is a growing feeling that the California crude price will stand unless there is a further cut of about 25 cents a barrel in the Mid-Continent.

At present California 26 gravity oil can be shipped to Atlantic Coast and compete with Mid-Continent crude of 33 gravity, the gasoline content of the two oils being about the same. But a cut of 25 cents in Mid-Continent crude will wipe out the small margin now existing and force a cut in California. The present tanker charge is between 75 and 85 cents a barrel on California oil moving to Atlantic domestic ports, which includes the canal tolls.

Natural gasoline continues to hold steady at 10½ to 11 cents a gallon. Shell Company and General Petroleum have recently made large contracts for natural gasoline, leaving only a small amount available for spot purchasers.

Government Opposes Appeal In Sinclair Contempt Case

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.—The special appeal recently made by counsel for Harry F. Sinclair from the decision of Justice Hoehling of the District Supreme Court sustaining six of the ten counts of an indictment charging Mr. Sinclair with contempt of the United States senate in refusing to answer questions before the oil investigating committee, is opposed in an answer filed for the government by Special Counsel Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts. The answer contends that the only effect of the appeal, if granted, would be to delay unnecessarily and unduly the final trial of the case, which, it was asserted, would consume little more time than the argument of the proposed appeal.

The brief filed with the court by the government contends that it is as necessary that a legislative body should have full information in order that it may accurately function as it is that a court shall be fully informed as to the facts before it decides a case which is on trial. It is claimed that the committee was empowered to investigate the entire subject of leases of naval reserves, whether in the courts or not, and particularly to ascertain what, if any, other or additional legislation may be needed.

Some Peculiar Aspects of Torrance Field

Geological situation makes Southern California field different from all others

By A. J. Mason

A COMMON expression among oil men is, "Every field is a problem by itself." Some go so far as to say, "Every well has an individuality like a person and must be handled a little bit different from its neighbor." Any production superintendent can cite instances of wells on his lease that are outlaws which need repeated attention. One well will produce oil that brings in the coveted dividends as steady as a clock, while another well with as favorable a location and also under apparently the same conditions, will require constant care. A well in one field may possibly act more like some well in a field afar off than its neighbor in the same field.

A tabulated list of the geological and mechanical factors which can vitally affect the production of an oil well, would comprise several pages. Trouble may arise from hidden underground conditions; such as local thinning of the oil stratum, exhaustion of gas pressure, or a neighbor's well draining the oil. On the other hand trouble may be due entirely to mechanical defects; such as leaks, junk lost in the hole, worn out equipment, crooked casing, etc.

So many things can happen to an oil well that when an engineer extends a pretty hyperbolic curve on logarithmetric paper to show what No. 6 will make in August, 1925, no one really believes it. Naturally the oil operator feels that all the ingenious formulae devised by valuation engineers are only guesses fostered by the federal tax department in Washington, D. C., because every well, or at least every small group of wells, follows a separate course. Each well responds in its own peculiar manner to treatment. As a doctor does not prescribe the same for every patient, so the oil man, after feeling the pulse of troublesome wells, does not use the same remedy for every well. Frequently, in spite of all kinds of remedies, the patient dies on his hands and is buried with the proper curses.

Description of Torrance Field

Other fields of Southern California can be connected in groups geologically, but the Torrance field is an isolated unit. It lies 15 miles south of Los Angeles and stretches from the resort town of Redondo Beach past the southern edge of the commercial city of Torrance, to the Wilmington Road, a total distance of almost seven miles of proven territory. The daily output during June, 1924, averaged about 60,000 barrels, which ranks it among the larger producing fields in the world today.

The underground structure is a broad anticline plunging gently southeast. Unlike the other fields of the Los Angeles Basin area, Torrance has only one productive zone. At the northwest the top of the oil zone lies at 2700 feet. This gradually deepens down the plunge to 3500 feet at the southeast. The dips on either side of the axis are so imperceptible that the exact crest of the anticline can not be determined. The productive oil zone, which consists of shales and unconsolidated fine sands, ranges in thickness from 600 feet at the west of the center to 300 feet at the southeast.

In no field in the state does the oil from the same stratum differ to the extent it does at Torrance. Here the gravity varies within the remarkable range to 12° to 30° Be. Tests run on various samples of the oil by the United States Bureau of Mines station at Bartlesville, Okla., indicate that the small sulphur content increases with the heaviness of the oil. The 12° oil comes from the northwest. Out in the ocean northwest of Redondo Beach an oil seep was noted and mapped by the United States Coast Geodetic Survey several years before the discovery of the field, and this has given rise to the belief that the structure outcrops on the ocean bed. Oil of 25° to 30° comes from the middle of the field, and 14° to 19° oil comes from the southeast end and the flanks. A mysterious difference in gravity of oil from neighboring wells occurs in some portions of the field, and along one transverse line, adjoining wells produce oil of a marked difference in gravity yet their drilling logs check exactly.

One characteristic of the field is the uniformity of initial production of wells near the axis for a distance of about three miles lengthwise. When the field was new any well there would come in flowing about 1000 barrels if five acres of drainage was around it.

Sinking a well at Torrance is simple. Inducing the well to produce oil after being completed is not simple. Drilling is done with rotary tools, and the digging is very easy; as much as 3200 feet of hole has been made in 15 days. The recovery of oil is uncertain and costly due to the frequent sanding up of the wells unless handled very carefully.

Unusual Treatment Required.

Ordinarily when an oil well is ready to be put on the pump the plunger-pump being set at the proper depth and connected by rods to the walking beam, the oil is allowed to flow freely into the tank. But at Torrance it was found that ordinary methods would not suffice. Consequently a novel arrangement of connecting the well to the tank was established.

The special treatment that overcomes the frequent sanding up in the case under consideration is pumping the oil through a "bean" or "choke." Occasional instances of the using of a bean in the line leading from a pumping well have been reported before. However, the Torrance field has lately experienced a regular epidemic of such usage. This method was adopted by experienced oil men to overcome difficulties they had never encountered before. It may be employed perhaps successfully in other localities, particularly in foreign fields and in those parts of California, Texas and Louisiana, where the oil- measures consist of loose sands and shales.

Description of a Bean

A bean is a cylindrical block of steel with a small hole through it lengthwise. For example, a half inch bean for a 3-inch pipe line would be a steel cylinder about three inches in diameter and six inches long, threaded at each end to fit 3-inch collars, and with a half-inch hole bored through it lengthwise. Beans are made either of soft carbon steel or of hardened tool steel, depending upon the amount and character of the abrasive material carried in the oil. Besides the simple bean described there are numerous patented beans used in the field, most of which have a removable core that can be replaced quickly if worn out.

Purpose of a Bean

The purpose of a bean is to steady the flow of oil by restricting any spurts of oil or sudden influxes caused by gas. It has been found that a rush of oil into the well frequently brings sand in which clogs the hole. The presence of a bean in the line acts as a check-valve by holding a certain amount of back pressure on the well. And hence the bean controls and regulates the rate of movement of oil into the well, and tends to prevent sand or shale from heaving into the bottom.

Difficulty of Producing

The recovery of oil at Torrance is probably the most troublesome in the state. It is common for a well to sand up several times a week. Sanding up is expensive for the owner of the well. When a well is shut down for a cleaning out job two losses are sustained. First the income from the oil stops and the probability is that, during the shut down neighbors will drain some of the oil. Second, money must be paid out for labor and equipment necessary to clean out. At Torrance fine sand usually accompanied by shale fills the tubing. Then the tubing must be pulled and the well cleaned out. Sometimes, in order to clean out, it is found necessary to enter with the tools and remove hundreds of feet of accumulated sand and shale.

To quote from The OIL WEEKLY of June 28, 1924, page 29, "The Torrance field is one field that will stand out in the history of oil production in California as the burial place of small operators more distinctly than any other field in the state." As might be expected, the portion of the field that has given the most trouble is in that part named Lomita from the village south of Torrance, where the small operators are numerous. The oil in this area is fairly light gravity and contains considerable gas. The wells are in a town lot subdivision, very closely spaced;

Oklahoma Production by Quarters Since 1920

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
First quarter	18,183,219	21,669,647	34,700,687	40,985,081	36,127,655
Second quarter	24,678,285	26,617,879	40,781,442	44,749,630	39,353,097
Third quarter	26,894,243	30,166,117	41,885,500	40,249,817	.....
Fourth quarter	24,873,804	28,684,052	38,577,443	35,986,802	.....

FIVE LEADING COMPANIES DURING 1920

	1st Quar.	2nd Quar.
Carter Oil Co.	1,290,304	1,837,996
Magnolia Pet. Co.	1 231 288	1,375 850
Prairie O. & G. Co.	1,327,181	1,380 795
Roxana Pet. Co.	812,332	816,238
The Texas Co.	1,101,323	1,158,416

FIVE LEADING COMPANIES DURING 1924

	1st Quar.	2nd Quar.
Gypsy Oil Co.	3,023,775	2,986.789
Phillips Pet. Co.	2 936 399	2,974 475
Comar Oil Co.	2,007,664	2,199,676
Skelly Oil Co.	2,192,953	1,905,614
Carter Oil Co.	2,066,552	1,879,769

Steady Climb in Oklahoma for Four Years

Crude output has doubled in state since first quarter of 1920—Companies shift positions

SEVERAL interesting facts are brought out in a study of the production of crude oil in Oklahoma during the past four years. In the first place, the variation shown in the amount of oil produced by quarterly periods is surprisingly small when one considers the important place that Oklahoma has held among oil producing states. At no time has the difference in the total amount of oil produced during consecutive quarters been more than 6,000,000 barrels, and in most instances the difference has been considerably less than that figure.

A tabulation by quarters since 1920 shows the general trend of Oklahoma production to be upward. In fact, production of the entire state has doubled itself, jumping from a total of 18,183,219 barrels during the first quarter of 1920 to 36,127,655 barrels during the first quarter of this year. The increase has been gradual, however, averaging approximately 4,000,000 barrels a year. And this gradual increase has been maintained in spite of the two big fields, Tonkawa and Burbank, both producing tremendous amounts of crude at the same time throughout the greater part of last year. This gradual increase evidently indicates that after all big flush pools do play a very important part in holding up production over any length of time. Oklahoma's steady increase has been due to the development of a multitude of smaller pools which have held up to good production, though not spectacular.

Production for the second quarter of this year increased approximately 3,000,000 barrels as compared with the first quarter, the total amount reported during the second quarter being 39,353,097 barrels.

Generally speaking, the tabulation shows that production for the first quarter is low. Increases are shown for the second quarter, and during the third quarter the peak of the year is reached. A slump occurs during the fourth quarter. This general order was maintained through 1920, 1921 and 1922. But during 1923 the peak shifted to the second quarter, and it is safe to predict that the same thing will be true of this year. Although there is nearly a 3,000,000-barrel increase recorded for the second quarter as compared with the first, proration is bound to have its effect on production for the third and fourth quarters, bringing the figures to a possibly lower level than was recorded last year.

Figures for 1920, 1921 and 1922 would indicate that under ordinary circumstances oil is produced in cycles with the heaviest production coming during the late summer and early fall months. Weather conditions in most sections of the country are most favorable to field work during the summer and fall months, and this is especially true in the Mid-Continent area. Ordinarily, consumption of petroleum products is greatest in the summer. During 1923 the shifting of the heaviest production from the third to the second quarter can be accounted for by the fact that proration was put into practice in the Mid-Continent early in the summer. This was made necessary by overproduction which was evident in both the Mid-Continent and California. That this situation will repeat itself this year seems very probable, due largely to conditions similar to those of last year.

The greatest production for any single quarter in the history of Oklahoma was reported during the second quarter of last year when the total amount of oil produced reached 44,749,630 barrels. This was an increase of approximately 4,000,000 barrels over the first quarter, but by the end of the year production had fallen off until the total amount of oil being recovered was close to 36,000,000 barrels.

Of the leading companies in Oklahoma, few of those appearing among the five biggest producers in 1920 are listed in that group for 1924. The Carter Oil Company led all other companies during the year 1920. During the second quarter of the present year this company dropped to fifth place in the list of the ten largest producing companies. The other companies appearing on the list in 1920 are not among the leading companies in 1924.

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and town lot drilling as many well owners in Southern California can now testify, usually spells grief.

Pumping Through a Bean

To cut down the cleaning out losses at Torrance it is customary to place a bean in the pipe line between the well and tanks, both on the flowing wells and the pumping wells. The bean in this case usually one-quarter inch to three-quarter inch, is kept in the line until the gas pressure subsides, which happens anywhere from one to six months, depending on the nearness of surrounding producers. The general practice is to put a bean on the well when it begins flowing; later to pump through, and finally, when the output of gas has quieted, to remove the bean and pump without it.

At Torrance everyone is trying, or has tried, this arrangement. However, in accordance with the adage quoted at the beginning of this article, namely, that each well or small group of wells behave differently, it has been found that pumping through a bean is not a cure-all. Some operators swear by it, some declare that they have tried it with no results, and others say that only certain wells respond to it. Nevertheless to date this method of handling oil from a pumping well has been established as a proven and successful method, and its adoption has already saved considerable sums in operating costs.

Stinnes Competes for Norwegian Business

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.—Keen competition in the Norwegian petroleum market is predicated by the announcement just received by the petroleum division of the Department of Commerce that the Hugo Stinnes oil organization is about to enter the country. The first branch of this organization was established at Bergen a few weeks ago under the firm name "Vest-og Nord-Norges Oljekompagni."

The company intends to establish itself in Norway by using floating tank stations, consisting of large modern steel lighters equipped with pumping facilities.

Many Methods Used at Comodoro Rivadavia

Field engineers of the world vie with one another in exploitation work in Argentina

CLIMATIC conditions, topography of the country, and the distance from the source of field supplies are factors contributing to unusual operating conditions found in the Comodoro Rivadavia field. Almost every kind of well drilling material has been used in developing production and unlike any other field the oil engineering talent of the world has been utilized in the exploitation work.

A stream of oil from a recent completion at Comodora Rivadavia. Courtesy of the "Lamp."

The port of Comodoro Rivadavia is a thousand miles to the south of Buenos Aires in the Argentine Republic and is located on a strip of land between the Gulf of St. George on the east and bluffs of shale and sand on the west.

Found by Accident

Some idea of the problems encountered in operating the field together with the story of oil development in the Republic is given in a recent issue of the "Lamp" official publication of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).

Oil was discovered accidentally in the territory back in 1907 at a time when the government was putting down a well in search of water. At a depth of 1700 feet showings of oil appeared which later began to flow revealing the existence of oil in quantities entirely unsuspected. Commercially speaking the town of Comodoro Rivadavia which comprises a shifting population of some 5000 people is the most important in the Argentine south of Bahia Blanca. Its buildings mostly are one-story and the town has the appearance of a typical oil field community.

Government Ownership

An interesting feature of this field is that it is owned, operated and has been entirely financed by the government which set aside all land within a radius of 15 miles as soon as oil was found and on which reserve private operations were prohibited. Five more wells were started and in September, 1910, the congress of the Argentine passed a law reserving an area of 12,000 acres to be exploited by the government. In addition to this reserve there are surrounding it over 100,000 acres on which private exploration has been prohibited by presidential decree, issued in May, 1913, and which, it is almost certain, will eventually be incorporated with the first reserve.

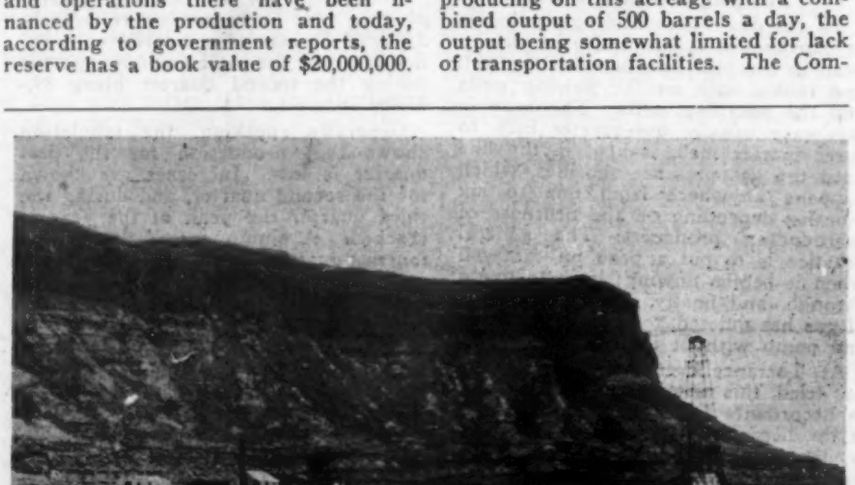
Efficiently Operated

At first the development of the reserve at Comodoro Rivadavia was slow and up to the end of 1914 only 14 wells had been completed but with the coming of the world war and the need for additional fuel requirements the operations there were speeded up. By the end of 1923, some 220 producing wells had been drilled and the production had reached 6000 barrels a day. Except for an initial appropriation of less than $3,000,000 all of the development and operations there have been financed by the production and today, according to government reports, the reserve has a book value of $20,000,000. The operation of the field has been carried on efficiently and successfully.

Production in barrels from the reserve for the last ten years follows and is indicative of the field's growth:

	Barrels
1914	275,131
1915	515,299
1916	817,066
1917	1,142,961
1918	1,242,886
1919	1,183,113
1920	1,405,687
1921	1,714,817
1922 (estimated)	2,155,000
1923	2,343,000

With the exception of three companies, private organizations formed to develop leases in the Comodoro Rivadavia field did not prove successful. The Astra Company, in which German capital is interested, has a concession of 7000 acres, some twelve miles north of Comodoro Rivadavia on which it has drilled 40 wells. About half of this number are producing wells, the production of this company for 1923 being estimated at 600,000 barrels. They recently have completed a pipe line to the coast with a sea-loading station and propose soon to begin the transportation of their own oil which at the present time as in the past is shipped in government tankers. The Compania de Petroleo de Comodoro Rivadavia, financed by Argentine and English capital, has a concession of 1200 acres adjoining the government reserve on the north and three wells are producing on this acreage with a combined output of 500 barrels a day, the output being somewhat limited for lack of transportation facilities. The Com-



No shortage of outcrop here. Drilling with steel derrick at Pasos Indios. Courtesy of the "Lamp."

Building earthen storage for well at Comodora Rivadavia. Courtesy of the "Lamp".

pania Argentina de Comodoro Rivadavia has a concession of some 3700 acres located north of the government reserve and along the coast that has been leased to a syndicate of three Argentine railways which has developed the property to the point of having completed more than 50 wells with a production estimated at 300,000 barrels annually.

Drilling Has Not Paid

It was not until later that some of the well known American and other foreign oil companies entered the Comodoro Rivadavia field. However, by the close of 1922 the Anglo-Persian, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), Royal Dutch-Shell, Hugo Stinnes British Burma, the Dutch "Sirius" and the French "Omnium" all had appeared and started operations. All told these companies have started some 40 tests and invested to date a sum estimated at approximately $15,000,000 with two small pumpers with a production of less than 100 barrels a day as a result. Twenty-five dry holes have been drilled and one small gasser has been completed with 12 wells yet to be completed.

Fauck System

The oil in the Comodoro Rivadavia field is found in lenses or layers of sand which may be encountered anywhere from 1500 feet below sea level to 2000 feet. The first type of drilling tools used was the Austrian Fauck system which is a combination of rotary and percussion methods, hollow rods being used for injection and to impart motion. At the present time it is possible for one to see all methods of drilling in use in the field. A combination of the rotary system to the top of the oil horizon, followed by the cable or Fauck system has proven the most satisfactory. The oil from the field is black and heavy and its specific gravity varies in different parts of the field according to the lens in which it is found, between 18 degrees and 23 degrees Baume. Upon distillation it yields only a small quantity of light products, the average being three per cent gasoline and 10 per cent kerosene. The average initial daily production for all wells drilled has been 250 barrels.

Chances for Other Fields

At the present time there are two other districts, widely separated, that have possibilities of producing oil. These are the Salta-Jujuy district, located in the provinces of the same name in the extreme northwest corner of Argentine near the frontier of Bolivia, and the Mendoza-Neuquen district in the central part of the country on the east flank of the Andes. The Salta-Jujuy district is the largest in area and the least developed of the three principal fields of Argentina. The Mendoza-Neuquen district includes the province of Mendoza and the Territory of Neuquen. In the first named province attempts have been made to develop oil production for the last forty years.

Geologists consider that the Neuquen region is entirely separate from the Comodoro Rivadavia region, the oil coming from the lower Cretaceous and upper Jurrasic. The oil, alhtough so far produced in relatively small quantities, is of high quality with a gravity of 32 degrees Baume and yielding 15 per cent gasoline and 30 per cent kerosene. It is topped at the small refinery maintained by the government at Plaza Huincul in order to supply the demands of that region with gasoline and kerosene, the balance being sold for fuel to railroads.

Operate Under Concessions

Under the Argentine laws all minerals found in the subsoil are the property of the state and may be exploited only under concessions secured from the government. The procedure for the acquisition of mining rights is divided into three stages: Exploration, actual work and final patent. The exploration begins with the election of the claim which varies in size from 1250 acres to 5000 acres. The number of claims allowed to one applicant is not limited but a space of two kilometers must be left free between each claim made by same applicant. When actual operation has commenced and if oil is produced proof of same must be presented to the state department of mines who verifies it, publishes the notice, makes the final survey and grants definite title and patent to the discoverer.

The Comodoro Rivadavia field has produced oil commercially for a longer period than ten years.

The native method of handling field supplies at Challaco. Courtesy of the "Lamp".

Causes and Preventives of Casing Collapse

Deeper drilling makes danger of collapse greater and demands more attention to manufacturer and handling of pipe

By Harry Pennington
Mechanical Engineer

The accompanying article concludes the discussion started in the last issue of The OIL WEEKLY on pipe for well work.

The first half of the article dealt with points in present methods of manufacture, while here is given some idea of what is expected of this material after it reaches the derrick floor.

Mr. Pennington, the author, is a field engineer of long experience and handles the subject from the field man's standpoint.—The Editor.

IN California the largest diameter of casting set so deep are possible only with the well methods in use. The depth at which casing is set in those wells, it appears from practice, as observed in the field, is at such as required for water, oil and gas control from upper sands, without reference to collapsing pressure in so far as depth is concerned. Casing is prevented form collapsing by limiting the external pressure, by limiting the depth to which bailing is carried inside the pipe. Each size of casing seems to be bailed to a limiting depth. A string of 10-inch may be set to 3000 feet, but not bailed to a greater depth than 2000 feet for a shut off test, leaving 1000 feet of fluid inside the casing. This method conduces to safety in so far as casing is concerned. If leaving 1000 feet of fluid in a hole as a shut off test really constitutes a test, there would not be so much seating trouble in the wells in question. When fluid is left in the hole within the casing above the seat, and the well makes water or mud from outside the casing or water from bottom, other tests are necessary to determine whether such fluid comes from bottom, from under the shoe or from a hole in the casing.

Setting out California practice further, on page 83, February, 1924, issue of California State Mining Bureau review of operations, we read, "* * * 8¼-inch cemented at 3578. Hole bailed to 2000 feet for test * * *." And again, on page 67, "* * * 6½-inch casing cemented at 4163. Hole bailed to 2500 feet for test * * *." And on page 80, "* * * 10-inch casing cemented at 3504. Hole bailed to 1800 feet for test. * * *"

Fluid Inside Casing

Thus, although long strings of large pipe are set, it does not follow that such strings are developing sufficient strength to resist collapsing, should the well be bailed to bottom for a proper shut off test. It seems that if a test of a seat is to be made, bailing dry is the only safe method, since, to leave 1704 feet of fluid inside of 3508 feet of 10-inch, corresponding to an inside equalizing pressure of 811 pounds, with 1.10 fluid, no insurance is had that the seat will hold, should the seat on the next inner string fail, or should the well blow from between strings. Seating trouble and cementing seat trouble is much evident in California wells, and it is also seen that great pains is taken to secure good seats if possible.

Gulf Coast practice is to bail every string and the hole must be dry 24 hours afterward, for a shut off test, on the basis that to set longer strings of casing than can be safely bailed dry is an unjustified expense, not only of casing, but of larger hole than necessary, and casing collapse is a negligible factor on the Gulf Coast.

Glancing over several of the same reports, we see that casing trouble forms a good part of the difficulties in the fields of California. A complete list taken at random from one report, shows that in Santa Fe Springs three wells out of 76, or 4 per cent, showed casing collapse; at another time three in 40, or 7½ per cent; and at another time four in 46, or 8¼ per cent. Long Beach showed at one time three in 40, or 7½ per cent, and the Midway field 11 in 77, or 14¼ per cent. These percentage figures are based upon casing collapse in one particular string at one particular time; some of the same wells before and afterward showed casing trouble in other strings.

Whether this is due to casing or to well work may be seen from the following tabulation:

Tabulation of Casing Collapse, California

Dia. Casing	Depth Shoe	Depth of Collapse
12½"	2400	553
6¼"	3807	3788
12½"	1931	800
8¼"	1475	1406
6¼"	2931	2710
8¼"	2848	2700-2763-2795
8¼"	2513	2483
8¼"	2393	2363
4"	4910	4560
8¼"	3652	3612
10"	3255	2810

The idea of setting more strings of pipe, one inside of another, so that collapsing will be less, does not accomplish the object. Usually, the outer string of casing, being of larger diameter, has less strength at the same depth than the inner string, and, of course, being on the outside, collapses first, carrying the inner string with it. A comparison of collapsing pressures will make this clearer; taking 8¼-inch 32-pound DBX, which is .0352 of an inch thick, the collapsing pressure is 2131 pounds, corresponding to a depth of about 4000 feet, with mud of about 1.20 weight, but not including earth pressure, nor making any deduction for mill variation allowance. Twelve and one-half inch 50-pound DBX would, under the same conditions, have a collapsing depth of 1813 feet. For 12½-inch to have the same strength as the 8¼-inch the wall thickness would have to be increased to 0.52 inch, while the greatest thickness of this size made commercially is 0.39 in DBX.

This paper is not an argument in favor of smaller finished holes, however, but is for better pipe and better handling of pipe from mill to place in the well. Larger inlet area for oil is desired in every case and holes finished to great depths are too small anyway for efficient production. Holes on the Gulf Coast are finished with an average diameter penetrating the oil sand equal to that of equivalent depth wells of California, however, though the large outer strings are not used on the Gulf Coast as in California.

Gulf Coast

Gulf Coast operators depend for protection of upper sands intercommunicating through the well bore, more upon the efficient use of mud laden fluid, thorough walling up, and secure seats, consequently the larger strings are not necessary on the Gulf Coast, making the wells safer in so far as casing collapse is concerned, and, the difference in costs being largely in the outer strings and in the extra cost of larger holes made to receive them, Gulf Coast wells cost less, even though the inner string may be of the same diameter in either district.

From the California State Mining Bureau we note again: "* * * Proposed to cement 15½-inch at 900; cement 10-inch at 3300; land 8¼-inch at 3560. * * *" Considering the 15½-inch and allowing a safety factor of two, the collapsing pressure is 393 pounds, corresponding to a depth of 753 feet with 1.20 mud, without any deduction for mill variation or for earth pressure, and 900 feet of 15½-inch goes somewhat over the safe collapsing pressure limit for this size. Under the same conditions of mud, 10-inch would bet set to a depth of 2305 feet to maintain a safety factor of two, using the heaviest 10-inch DBX weighing 54 pounds per foot. Thus, the 3330-foot string of 10-inch is set with a safety factor of 1.69, considering the mud column pressure alone, but taking all factors, including earth pressure and mill allowance, the safety factor is such that this string is set right at the collapsing depth, without any allowance for defects developed in the pipe after it left the mill, when shipped by rail, handled by truck, set in the well and drilled inside of with drill pipe. It is obvious then that this string of 10-inch is not bailed dry for fear of certain collapse.

With the hole filled with mud outside of the 15½ inch and between the 10 inch and 8¼ inch, should the seat under the 8¼ inch fail, allowing mud from it to flow under the shoe from between the 8¼ inch and 10 inch and such mud to blow out with oil and gas produced, the 10 inch would collapse and carry the 8¼ inch with it.

Cementing Influence

Of course, cement may be run up between the 8¼ inch and the wall, which is usually done, and also, the

continued on P34

PERSONAL MENTION-MEN YOU KNOW

J. E. Swindler of Tulsa, second vice president of the Frick-Reid Supply Company, was in Chicago the first part of last week in connection with business.

Edward T. Moore, president of the Simms Oil Company, of Dallas, departed last week on a vacation trip to Los Angeles and other points on the West Coast.

Earl W. Miller, sales manager of the Cunningham Company of Tulsa, is wearing a broader smile than usual these days occasioned by the arrival on July 14 of a son, Thomas Stanley, born at Marlin, Texas.

Cigars were the order of the day with F. G. D. Muller early this week following the arrival of a baby son at his home on Sunday, the 10th. According to his father the youngster, who has been named Frank George, is a prospective engineer and will be telling 'em how it is done in a few years. Mr. Muller is in the engineering department of The Texas Company at Houston.

A. J. Carr, vice president of the American Seamless Tube Corporation, who spends much of his time in Los Angeles, returned to California last week from a trip to the headquarters of the corporation in New York City. The corporation has opened offices in the Commercial Exchange Building in Los Angeles. Mr. Carr also handles West Coast business for the Lufkin Foundry and Machine Company of Lufkin, Texas.

R. L. Welch, general counsel for the American Petroleum Institute, headquarters in New York City, spent the past week visiting in California, during his tour of the oil country of the United States.

John J. Durst of Casper, district manager of the Oil Well Supply Company for Montana and Wyoming, has recently completed a trip through the fields of the former state.

Wm. E. Ralph, traffic manager for the Simms Oil Company of Dallas, was drowned while in swimming with friends near Tulsa August 3. The body was shipped to Springfield, Ill., for burial.

F. B. Parriott, president of the Transcontinental Oil Company, recently returned to Pittsburgh after a trip in the West, where he inspected the company's properties in Colorado and witnessed the opening up of the Moffat pool discovery well of the Texas Production-Transcontinental near Craig, Colorado.

W. L. Scott, sales manager for the Texhoma Oil and Refining Company of Wichita Falls, was operated on for appendecitis August 7 in a Wichita Falls hospital, and is reported to be recovering rapidly.

William K. Hughes of St. Louis, vice president of the Continental Supply Company, recently made a trip to Tulsa and other Oklahoma points.

T. J. Fitch, acting manager of the pipe line department of the Magnolia Petroleum Company with headquarters at Dallas, departed late last week on an inspection tour of the company's trunk line system to the Gulf Coast.

E. C. BREENE
Of Oil City, Pa., president of the Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association

Levi Smith, president of the Big Lake Oil Company, which is developing a new high gravity oil field in Reagan County section of West Texas, departed from the field headquarters at Texon early this week on a business mission to Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. W. Marland of Ponca City, Okla., president of Marland Oil Company, accompanied by W. H. McFadden, vice president, and J. S. Alcorn, head of the Marland land department, are on a tour of the Colorado, Wyoming and the Panhandle of Texas fields.

John W. Hooser, of Dallas, independent oil operator, who completed the largest oil producer in the Corsicana-Powell field, is spending the summer at a vacation resort near Los Angeles, Calif.

Secretary of the Navy Wilbur plans to leave Washington this month on a trip to Teapot Dome and other points in the Rocky Mountain states.

J. H. (Joe) Waters has resigned his position with the Western Supply Company with whom he has been connected for the last ten years and now is with the sales department of the International Supply Company at Tulsa.

Charlie D. Wagner, general sales manager for Axelson Machine Company, headquarters at Los Angeles, is taking his annual vacation during the first part of August. Last week he was at Catalina trying his hand at fishing. If any of his friends desire a picture of him exhibiting his catch he will be glad to mail them a snap shot upon receipt of request in proper form.

J. B. Lampman, assistant general sales manager for Worthington Pump and Machine Corporation in California, whose headquarters are at Los Angeles, is in Seattle on his vacation.

Ashley S. (Ike) Holston, assistant geologist in the Los Angeles office of the Associated Oil Company, was married July 26 to Miss Margaret Hill of Concord, New Hampshire, at Avon, Catalina Islands, where they are spending the honeymoon. Mrs. Holston formerly was employed in the same department of the Associated.

Sir Marcus Samuels of the Shell Transport and Trading Company is now chairman of the board of the Venezuela Oil Concessions, Limited, operating in South America.

George Coyle, superintendent of the Prairie Pipe Line Company, has returned to Tulsa after a trip to colorado and other points in the Rocky Mountain states.

A. C. Woodman, who recently resigned as vice president of the Sinclair Refining Company, stopped over in Dallas late last week en route Houston and other points on the Gulf Coast.

"I understand High-heel Jim has left Grimson Gulch never to return."

"Yes," replied Cactus Joe. "He had a mighty sunny disposition at first. But he got a job as a Wild West hero in motion pictures, and his quarrel with the director made him so contankerous we simply could not stand his company."—Washington Star.

None But a Sensation Belt Could Do This

"There was less slippage, stretch and wear to the Sensation Belt than any other that I have ever used" writes Mr. Swoveland who has charge of the Reinhart lease in the Ranger pool.

The well that this belt has been used on is 3570 feet deep. It pumps 24 hours a day. The tubing and rods require frequent pulling. One tedious fishing job was experienced.

The belt was purchased in June, 1923, and has been used continuously. The clamp bolts are still in the original holes at the ends of the belt.

VOORHEES RUBBER MFG CO.
TRADE MARK

None but a Sensation Belt could do this. Made of special weave duck that allows very little stretching and plies held together by a special friction, the result of years of experience. There is no ply separation (bootlegging) or riding the clutch.

Forms perfect contact with pulleys. It is strong, flexible and weather-proof.

Carried in stock at the Factory Branch at Kansas City, Mo., and at the following Bridgeport stores:

Rising Star, Texas
Ft. Worth, Texas
Ranger, Texas
Breckenridge, Texas
South Bend, Texas
Tonkawa, Okla.
Depew, Okla.
Sayre, Okla.
Wewoka, Okla.
Tulsa, Okla.
Wetumka, Okla.
Florence, Kansas
Augusta, Kansas
El Dorado, Kansas
Madison, Kansas
Marietta, Ohio
Shidler, Okla.
Stroud, Okla.

THE BRIDGEPORT MACHINE COMPANY
General Offices & Works WICHITA, KANSAS

CRUDE OIL PRICE QUOTATIONS FOR ALL FIELDS

Changes

August 9.—Effective today at 7:00, the Humble Oil & Refining Company posted a 15 cent reduction on all crude which the company buys in Texas. This cut applied to Gulf Coast, Powell, Richland, Currie, Mexia, Ranger, and Wichita and Archer Counties. The cut was met by other major purchasers in Texas, which included the Sun Pipe Line Company, Texas Company, Gulf Production Company and others.

Current Postings

EASTERN STATES

	Aug. 15 1924	Aug. 15 1923
New York Transit	$3.00	$3.00
Bradford (Pa.)	3.00	3.00
Other Pa. Grades	2.75	2.75
Cabel	1.45	1.50
Ragland	.90	.75
Corning	1.75	1.60
Somerset, medium	1.35	1.40
Somerset, light	1.70	1.55

CENTRAL STATES

Illinois	$1.62	$1.67
Indiana	1.63	1.68
North Lima	1.83	1.88
South Lima	1.83	1.88
Plymouth	1.00	1.05
Lodi	1.65	...
Princeton	1.62	1.67
Waterloo	1.10	1.15
Wooster	1.65	1.70

CALIFORNIA

(Crude oil prices at well.)

Los Angeles and Orange Counties

14 to 19.9 gravity	$1.00	$ .60
20 to 20.9 gravity	1.01	.61
21 to 21.9 gravity	1.02	.62
22 to 22.9 gravity	1.03	.65
23 to 23.9 gravity	1.05	.68
24 to 24.9 gravity	1.07	.71
25 to 25.9 gravity	1.10	.74
26 to 26.9 gravity	1.13	.77
27 to 27.9 gravity	1.16	.80
28 to 28.9 gravity	1.19	.83
29 to 29.9 gravity	1.22	.86
30 to 30.9 gravity	1.25	.89
31 to 31.9 gravity	1.28	.92
32 to 32.9 gravity	1.31	.95
33 to 33.9 gravity	1.34	.98
34 to 34.9 gravity	1.37	1.01
35 gravity and above	1.40	1.04
Fuel Oil	1.40	...

WESTERN KENTUCKY

Posted by Indian Refining Company for crude from Allen, Warren, Franklin, Daviess, Barren, Cumberland and Monroe Counties.

33 gravity or below	1.45	...
36 and above	150	...
33 to 35.9	140	...
32.9 and below	1.30	...

MID-CONTINENT

(Prairie Prices)

Below 30 grav.	$1.10	$ ...
30 to 32.9 grav.	1.25	...
33 and above	1.50	...

(Sinclair Prices)

	Aug. 15 1924	Aug. 15 1923
Below 30 gravity	$1.10	
30-32.9	1.25	
33 gravity and above	1.50	

(Texas Company Prices)

Below 30 gravity	1.10	
30 to 32.9	1.25	
33 and above	1.50	

(Magnolia Petroleum Co.)

Below 28 gravity	.90	...
28 to 30.9 grav.	1.00	...
31 to 32.9 grav.	1.10	...
33 and above	1.25	...
Corsicana, light	1.25	...
Corsicana, heavy (at wells)	.90	...
Mexia	1.25	...
Thrall	1.00	...

NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS

(Humble Oil & Refining Co.)

Corsicana, light (Powell)	1.35	.75
Mexia	1.35	1.00
Currie	1.35	1.00
Thrall	1.00	...

RANGER

(Humble Oil & Ref. Co.)

30 and below	1.00
30 to 32.9	1.20
33 to 35.9	1.40
36 and above	1.60

WICHITA AND ARCHER COUNTIES

(Texas)

(Humble Oil & Ref. Co.)

33 and above	$1.35

SOUTH TEXAS

Mirando (Texpata)	.80	.75
Mirando (Magnolia)	.75	...

SOMERSET

(Grayburg Pipe Line Company)

Under 28 gravity	$ .90
28 to 30.9 gravity	1.00
31 to 32.9 gravity	1.10
33 and above	1.25

GULF COAST

Grade "A"	1.35	...
Grade "B" at Blue Ridge, Hull and Pierce Junction	1.15	...

LULING

All gravities	.90	...

LOUISIANA-ARKANSAS

Caddo

38 gravity and above	$1.35	$...
38 to 37.9 gravity	1.25	...
32 to 34.9 gravity	1.15	...
Below 32 gravity	1.00	...

Homer

	Aug. 15 1924	Aug. 15 1923
35 gravity and above	1.35	...
33 to 34.9 gravity	1.25	...
31 to 32.9 gravity	1.15	...
Below 31 gravity	1.00	...

COTTON VALLEY

All grades	.80	...

Haynesville

33 gravity and above	1.25	...
Below 33 gravity	1.15	...

Bull Bayou

38 gravity and above	1.30	1.60
35 gravity to 37.9	1.15	1.50
32 to 34.9 gravity	1.00	1.45
De Soto crude	1.35	1.80
Crichton	1.15	1.45
Bellevue	1.25	.85
Jennings	1.75	1.25
Vinton	1.75	1.25
Edgerly crude	1.35	1.25

Smackover

	Texas Co.	Standard of La.
26 gravity and above	.95	.95
25 to 25.9 gravity	.80	.80
24 to 24.9 gravity	.70	.70
Below 24.0 gravity	.60	.60

El Dorado

33 gravity and above	1.35	...
Below 33 gravity	1.25	...
East Field (Calion)	.60	...

Stephens District

(Posted by Atlantic Oil Producing Company)

28 gravity and above 60 degrees	1.00	...
26 to 27.9 gravity at 60 degrees	.95	...
23 to 25.9 gravity at 60 degrees	.80	...
Below 23 gravity at 60 degrees	.60	...

WYOMING–MONTANA

Wyoming

Elk Basin	1.45	1.70
Grass Creek	1.45	1.70
Rock Creek	1.20	1.35
Lance Creek	1.40	1.70
Mule Creek	.60	.95
Big Muddy	1.00	1.25
Salt Creek	1.10	1.35
Osage	1.40	1.80
Hamilton Dome	1.10	1.35
Pilot Butte	.75	1.10
Lander	.45	1.00
Torchlight-Greybull	1.40	1.80

Montana

Sunburst	.90	.80
Cat Creek	1.45	1.85

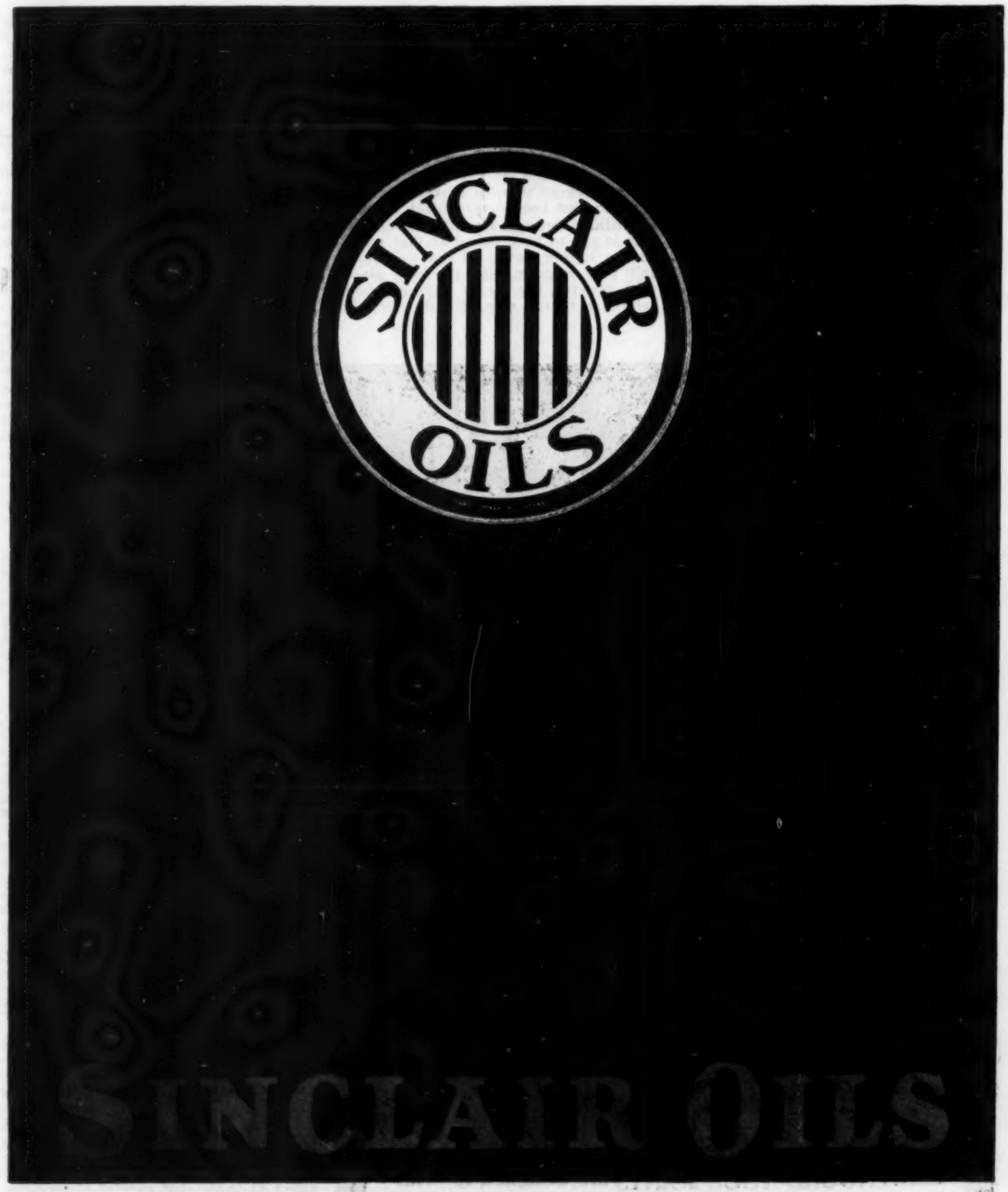
MEXICAN CRUDE

Tuxpam (f.o.b. buyers tanker and tax	1.59	...
Panuco (f.o.b. buyers tanker and tax	1.21	...

CANADIAN CRUDE

Oil Springs	2.30	2.45
Petrolia	2.23	2.38

*Plus 2½ cents bounty.



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space between the 8¼ inch and 10 inch may be filled, but, judging from the amount of cementing trouble exhibited, some of the collapsing trouble is from the failing of seats.

And, when cement is run entirely up the wall to the 10 inch shoe, and also, up in the 10 inch, the necessity for the outer strings disappears.

Many strings of 15½ inch are set to depths of 1200; 10 inch at 3500, and 8¼ inch at 4100 and, if these strings were bailed dry, failure would result.

These figures are only to show the expedients being used in setting long strings of large pipe to prevent collapse. With the perfection of cementing methods and with wells of deeper characteristics, the writer believes that these expedients will be supersedec.

The care taken in making hole and in finishing a hole for the reception of casing can prevent collapse. That the hole should be straight goes without question; large diameter pipe laying over on one side of a crooked hole has one side of the pipe stressed by stretching that side and by resting against the side of the hole, too, to greater degree than in a straight hole. Side tracked holes are subject to this. In drilling through a shell or rock, the hole is apt to be crooked at that point. due to letting down all the weight of drill pipe when making the hard place.

In general, the larger the hole with reference to the size of drill pipe, the more drill pipe tends to whip. Drilling inside of a large casing string with 6 inch drill pipe, the casing can be whipped in two simply by the drill pipe hammering it, particularly in making a rough shell or rock, or by balling up in gumbo.

And also, when drill pipe is let down on bottom, to make hole by weight, whipping usually occurs, especially in large holes.

The writer saw one well that had the 12½ inch in two in four places before the next string was set and considerable swedging was necessary before the next string could be landed through the 12½ inch. Just what good that string of 12½ inch did is not clear; it was an impediment to good drilling; it did not function in a shut-off test; the holes in the pipe could not be mended. Another hole could be made at less cost than cementing the damaged 12½ inch but with no assurance that the next hole would have the 12½ inch in any better condition.

Setting such numerous large strings as is the practice in California, seems to be a combination of standard tool casing work with rotary drilling, maintaining the main expense of standard tool work, without benefit.

If the principle of setting a string of casing, with reference to each water and oil sand above finishing depth were carried out to a logical conclusion, a 6,000 foot well would have to be started some five feet in diameter, so as to finish with a 4¼ inch string. That the principle will be abandoned as wells reach deeper horizons is evident.

Boulders

When a well has boulders, it may occur that when setting casing, a boulder will be knocked off by a coupling, after the shoe has passed, which boulder may roll down with the casing and make a dent. Lowering casing and "striking an obstruction" has been found by the writer in several instances to have been a boulder dislodged by a coupling, as afterward determined by dents found in the casing at a depth corresponding to the depth at which the dented place passed the boulder stratum. It is customary to run several test joints on the drill pipe, preparatory to running casing, to clear the way for the casing shoe, but couplings may dislodge boulders anyway, afterward.

A certain amount of whipping with the drill pipe has served to fix boulders or gravel more firmly in the wall and the writer has stopped such trouble that way, using heavy mud.

Under unequal external pressures, comes also vibration set up by heavy flows of oil and gas, together or alternating. We do not know the exact effect of these, but careful observation indicates that casing is in a strain just before the arrival of a head of oil to the top. A 15,000 barrel well collapsed at a depth of 1800 feet or 1400 feet above bottom. Ten inch was set to 2100 and 6 inch to bottom, with oil flowing through the 6 inch. Beyond question, the great surges of alternating oil and gas caused this casing to collapse. Another of the same depth collapsed at the same depth, and the opinion was expressed that there was a stratum at that depth, moving laterally, breaking the pipe. However, when the head had subsided from the

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pool, there was no further casing trouble.

The effect of vacuum inside of casing usually has little to do with the subject; the oil string, to which vacuum is applied, is usually a small string, with an ample safety factor.

Handling Casing

The handling of casing is the greatest source of trouble. When casing comes from the mill, in perfect shape, or commercially perfect, perhaps I should say, piling it high, joint on joint, may cause the weight of upper joints to press so much on the lower joints as to make them elliptic. Bent joints are common, in pipe piled high, and shipments of pipe by rail frequently arrive with several damaged joints per car; that is, joints damaged so that the eye can readily see them. That other joints are damaged may be assumed as correct, also, under the same conditions of shipment. Bent joints may be detected by rolling; the writer uses a pair of levelled ways over which every joint is rolled at least fifteen feet and fast, similar to the tubing rolling test, when crooked joints and joints out of round may be detected. After passing this test, each joint is then tested with a close fitting swedge and any joint is not run, through which the swedge does not pass easily and readily. This test has also several times detected a joint of pipe heavier than the remainder, which would have prevented swabbing had it been set in a string.

The writer has noted that once run, casing in larger diameters has a large percentage of joints out of round at the ends. To make such pipe again serviceable, from two to four feet must be cut off and new threads chased. Whether this is due to earth pressure or the method of pulling is not clear; it seems however that well pressure on the exterior did it. It is quite certain that pipe is not as strong at the ends as in the middle, since the ends lack the continuous effect of the middle portion.

In 1921 and 1922, great quantities of once run casing were shipped to California from the standard tool districts of Ranger and Breckenridge. Particularly the larger sizes were in demand. Other districts shipped pipe also. It would be perfectly safe to say that most of this larger sized casing gave trouble.

Spudding Not Safe

When casing does not set on bottom the first time, as shown by measurements, it may be lowered slowly and carefully with the pump running to wash the bottom clear of cuttings to land the shoe upon the required seat and at the correct depth for test. It is quite certain that spudding casing is not conducive to safety. The settling of cuttings on bottom may be prevented by using heavy mud to maintain circulation for a length of time necessary to clear the returns of cuttings, leaving only heavy mud in the hole, before running casing.

When searching for a sand with core barrel or bit, mud may be thinned up, resulting in setting the casing in thin mud. Since thinning up tends to start caving, it follows that when setting depth has been reached, mud may be changed to the heaviest with advantage, especially when mud is depended upon to seal all strata connected through the well bore.

But, to depend partly upon mud and partly upon cement to make a well safe against movement of water, oil or gas, up or down the well bore makes the placing of cement difficult and uncertain.

Cementing the hole from top to bottom outside of the water string makes a safer job, both as to pipe failure and as to migration of oil, gas or water along the well bore, and particularly where the safety factor is low. The Tonkawa Pool, Oklahoma, so cemented to shut off and seal several upper gas sands with rotary, had a short surface string of 12½ inch, then a single string, 8¼ inch, placed just above the sand and cemented from bottom to top while swinging just off of bottom. Cementing all the way up was primarily for controlling five heavy gas sands above the big pay, but this cement also protects the hole against caving, the pipe against collapse, and affords continuous protection against corrosion and consequent casing leaks in after years that might otherwise occur. Cementing while hanging completely off of bottom and not moved thereafter, straightens out a string.

Trouble With Cement

There is one trouble that develops with this method, however, which is that where figures show that 1,000 sacks of cement with sand would be required to fill the hole outside of the casing, and cement showed up at the top when only 600 sacks were pumped in, cement did not entirely displace the mud from around the pipe, due to channelling or tracking of the cement coming up the bore. We may safely assume that this is due to the casing resting against the well wall, allowing cement to track or channel up the opposite side of the bore, without filling the bore completely.

However, this method shows that the percentage of casing failures, seating failures and gas shut off failures was held down to such a small figure as to be practically negligible. While this method has been in use in several Texas and Louisiana fields, it found its greatest use in permanently controlling five high pressure gas sands above the big pay at Tonkawa, with rotary tools, which standard tools could not do.

This method fills the necessity for shutting off upper water, oil and gas sands, makes the well safer than if several outer upper strings were used for the same purpose, because no long strings of large casing are used and, in addition, the casing is supported by the cement and caving is prevented. Tracking or channelling can be overcome with further use, and the hole filled with cement entirely, to secure a bond between casing and well wall with cement, which makes an ideal cementing job.

The several advantages of this method can be readily seen since it eliminates the use of numerous large strings of pipe, makes the hole smaller in its upper portion; in fact the hole is the same diameter from the bottom of the short surface string to the bottom of the 8¼ inch shoe; drilling in an 11 inch hole with 6 inch is much safer than drilling inside of a larger hole; there is no casing in the hole below the short surface string that may collapse, or break in two; the drill pipe cannot wear a hole in casing that is depended upon for a shut off; the various shut off tests are not necessary and the well is safer and more cheaply made, but finished as large as when large outer strings are run.

While the recovery of pipe upon abandonment is zero, still, the amount not recovered would be no more than the amount not recovered out of several strings, each cemented from shoe to shoe.

Casing Economy

Although Tonkawa is in the middle of a district strictly of standard tool complexion, with a hard rock stratum some 500 to 600 feet thick, which required from twenty to twenty-five sets of Hughes roller bit cones per well, wells finished with rotary at $8.00 per foot were cheaper than with standard tools at $5.00 per foot because of lesser casing used. Only the outer long and large strings were eliminated, however, and with them went considerable casing trouble.

These holes were straighter than an average; some holes at Mexia were crooked due to using 4 inch drill pipe which is too flexible when resting upon bottom in a hard formation to make a large hole straight. Tonkawa was drilled for the most part with contractors of some experience along these lines, who used only 6 inch for weight and straightness of hole, many of these contractors being out of the Mexia field.

The rotary contractor was finished with a well at Tonkawa when he landed 8¼-inch on top of the sand and then lifted it six to eight feet off of bottom and turned it over to the cementing crew. However, as a matter of further precaution, cement can be drilled out of the bottom of casing more safely with rotary tools than with standard. The two plug cementing method usually leaves a few feet of cement in the bottom of the casing just above the shoe. There is some danger of splitting casing with standard tools drilling inside and also of jarring the seat loose or cracking the cement around the shoe. Drilling out the plugs with rotary, carefully and easily, to a point below the shoe makes casing safe against damage from this cause.

Drilling In

It is common practice for many wells to be drilled in with standard tools, especially where the rotary work is done by contract. In California, however, where a standard rig is erected many times at the same time that the rotary is erected, so that the standard tools may be used in case of an emergency, wells are drilled in with rtotary tools for the purpose of coring, which prevents casing shoe and seat damage from inside drilling with standard tools.

The writer, who has drilled many wells on contract, knows that the rotary contractor makes very little when drilling a well in by the day; he would rather move to another location and be setting up on another hole. And, when a job can be finished by landing 8¼-inch on the bottom, then swinging it six feet, ready for the cementing crew,

Magnolia Company's Individual Crude Price Shows Effect on Pipe Line Runs

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 11.—Magnolia Petroleum Company's daily crude runs from Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas showed further decline during the month of July, and maintained a daily average of 67,764 barrels from these five states, while during June the daily average amounted to 68,088 barrels, or a net loss of 424 barrels per day. These figures include Magnolia's own production, which is estimated close to 35,000 barrels daily, and crude purchased from other producers. The total crude runs made during July were slightly above those made in June owing to the former being a 31-day month.

The source of Magnolia's heavy crude purchases in Oklahoma and Texas have been somewhat changeable since the company elected to post lower crude prices than all the other major companies last May, and sharp declines in purchases reported in some of the major fields by reason of this cheaper price is largely offset by new connections gained in flush areas. In May Magnolia lost its connections in the Burbank, Oklahoma field, but has more than overcome this loss by purchasing flush production in the Wewoka district, while purchases in the Cushing district have also been materially increased within the past three months. In June Magnolia boosted its runs from the Corsicana-Powell field to a high level of 316,097 barrels, but dropped to 225,235 barrels during July when some of the producers changed over to one of the other major pipe line companies paying a higher posted price than that offered by Magnolia, and a further slump in August is to be expected in Magnolia's runs from this particular field, as this major pipe line company is in the market for more crude for purchase. The completion of Magnolia's 8-inch line from Luling field to the Gulf Coast resulted in the making of a new contract for crude with the United North and South Oil Company, and during July Magnolia ran 230,865 barrels of oil from leases, as compared with 144,221 barrels in June.

Crude stocks held by Magnolia at the close of July in Oklahoma and Kansas amounted to 8,473,265 barrels, or an increase of about 69,000 barrels over the previous month. A tank farm is being erected in the Wewoka district, with nine 55's already completed ,and materials purchased for three more, while additional tanks are contemplated. Crude stocks held by Magnolia in the North and Central West Texas fields aggregated 2,813,790 barrels at the end of July, and did not show any change as compared with the total for June.

Shipments of crude and light oils made by Magnolia via tankers to the East Coast and foreign countries continued on the increase during July, but water shipments of fuel oil was off nearly 50 per cent. Tanker shipments from its Beaumont refinery for the past four months follow:

	Fuel Oil (Gallons)	Refined Oils (Gallons)	Crude (Bbls.)
April	11,078,966	49,039,481	398,361
May	1,950,173	29,757,196	248,006
June	6,043,453	32,489,316	254,994
July	3,090,523	38,034,779	390,178

Crude oil runs made by the Magnolia Petroleum Company during May and June by fields follows:

Fields—	June totals in Bbls.	July totals in Bbls.
Wewoka	141,099	231,013
Healdton	228,257	226,638
Cushing	253,326	203,405
Hewitt	157,612	160,189
Yale	80,154	88,783
Duncan	74,085	74,322
Augusta	36,370	37,320
Cement	28,716	28,286
Walters-Beaver Creek	10,845	11,013
Bristow	7,381	559
Burbank	.....	.....
Totals for Okla. and Kan.	1,017,848	1,061,528
Electra and Burkburnett	261,974	278,985
Luling	144,221	230,865
Corsicana-Powell	316,097	225,235
Mexia	64,477	60,586
Desdemona-Gorman	49,338	44,755
Mirando	33,738	36,599
Stephens County	31,255	34,288
Ranger-Olden	23,147	23,953
Corsicana (heavy)	10,300	10,729
Petrolia-Clay County	4,706	6,280
Thrall-Williamson County	1,667	2,083
Coleman County	298	471
Totals for Texas	941,224	954,829
Totals for Arkansas	52,162	50,143
Totals for Louisiana	31,417	31,069
Grand total for five states	2,042,652	2,097,569

and getting an acceptance and a pay day, the risk of the well is off of the contractor's hands.

As a Summary

Casing is subjected to more external pressure than is exerted by a column of mud laden fluid equal to the pressure of depth at the collapsing point, which addition is due to earth pressure;

Casing is subjected to unevenly applied pressures down in the well bore;

Casing is subjected to handling from mill to bottom of well that tends to make it weaker, which is avoidable;

Casing is subjected to more stresses in the hole than plain, external fluid pressure and earth pressure, when the hole is crooked, which is avoidable;

Whipping of heavy drill pipe inside of a string can damage casing so much that it will collapse;

An increase of fibre stress of pipe steel, while important, is not reflected in a corresponding increase of collapsing strength in larger casing sizes, but, in a given size of truly round pipe, is proportional to collapsing strength;

An increase of tensile strength of pipe steel is not wholly a measure of collapsing strength, and an increase of tensile strength is reflected only in a varying percentage of increase in fibre stress with corresponding increase in collapsing strength;

The roundness factor of pipe is the most important factor in resisting collapse.

Two Wells Add 2800 Barrels Flush at Luling

Luling, Texas, Aug. 11.—Two wells were completed in the Luling field during the week; another in the pay sand, but not yet completed ,and one with a good showing of oil in the hole. The Magnolia Petroleum Company's No. 9 Schubert is reported to be making 2000 barrels of oil daily and the United North and South Oil Company's No. 2 Maggie Moore is producing about 800 barrels.

The United North and South's No. 10-A well on the Allen tract, brought in some time ago in the 1900-foot sand, is being deepened, and at 2070 feet it is believed a good producer will be made. Unlike the C. C. Cannan wells, a good core was found below the regular depth, instead of water.

The No. 10-A is still producing from the 1900-foot sand.

The No. 3 Roberts of the North and South had some oil in the hole last Friday and it is believed that fully 500 barrels will be made in this well daily when completed. It is an edge well, drillers say.

The Magnolia Petroleum Company has just let contracts for the setting up of standard rigs over all of its producers.

Spudding in a well Sunday morning, July 27, and drilling it to about 2090 feet and set casing by Monday night, August 4, the crew of the J. K. Hughes Development Company set a new speed record for drilling a well.

Arkansas Production Drops As Tools Are Being Stored

El Dorado, Ark., Aug. 11.—The number of new locations made last week in the Smackover fields shows a marked decline, in comparison with previous weeks. Very little new work is being begun, and drilling rigs are being stacked or stored as soon as current operations are completed. Twenty-five new wells, with an average initial production of 120 barrels of oil per well, were brought in last week. The best of them, as usual, were reported from the Norphlet extension.

Production averages, no longer sustained by new completions, continue to drop, as a natural result of the normal decline in production from the old wells.

A regular boom-time blow-out occurred last week in a well drilled by Clark and Melat, in section 4-16-15, of Union County, proven territory. It blew in as a 50 million foot gasser, spraying a heavy black oil, from a total depth of 2268 feet. The blow-out occurred while the crew was pulling out of the hole to change bits, blowing six fourbles of drill stem through the derrick and demolishing it. It is now blowing wild.

FIELD NOTES AND PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Shutting in Heavy Oil Wells in California

At least 20,000 barrels crude now closed in on account of large production that is climbing

By W. E. Green

Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 9.—At least 20,000 barrels of heavy oil, mostly in northern California fields, have been shut in recently and it is expected that more wells of small production pumping heavy oil will be closed in shortly unless there is an early improvement in the production situation.

The constantly increasing production in Los Angeles Basin fields the past few weeks was halted the past week when the decline was around 5000 barrels. The decline was due to decreases at Long Beach, Dominguez as the wells settle and at Torrance. Santa Fe Springs was the only field to show an increase, the gain there being about 500 barrels in daily production.

Watching New Fields

Rosecrans and Dominguez fields are being watched very closely as the big production in the next few months can be expected from these areas. Ten wells are in the pay sand at Dominguez, but as the proven area in this field is controlled by the Union Oil Company and the Shell Company, the production can be controlled, if the two companies wish. But in several instances their wells offset and the wells now in the sand can be expected to be completed in the next few weeks.

Marland Oil Company has cemented casing in its test more than a half mile southeast of production at Dominguez and the hole has about 40 feet of what looks like rich oil sand. It should be ready for a test next week. The United Oil Company also has the sand in the area near the Marland test and it should also be ready to make a test next week. In this vicinity, the Associated Oil Company's test that blew out last week killed itself, but the hole has been lost and it will be necessary to start new just south of the junked hole. For several days the heavy gas pressure threw mud and rocks up through the derrick, so much stuff coming up that officials were led to believe that the cavity would be too large and the hole would be in too bad shape to permit saving it.

Near Dry Hole

The three tests just mentioned are in the general vicinity of a 5005 foot dry hole drilled by the Standard Oil Company more than two years ago. In view of the dry hole and the finding of oil sand in nearby wells, what to expect is a guess.

The Superior Oil Company's well in the Rosecrans area, southeast of Union's Rosecrans 1, the first hole to find the sand, has drilled to close to 4400 feet and is now preparing for a test after running in tubing. In this hole, 6¼ inch was cemented at 4260 feet and the formation the next 140 feet is streaks of oil sand and streaks of shale. It produced for a short time when a few feet into sand, making 42 gravity oil that was clean. If no water sand has been found in drilling deeper, the well should be a producer next week.

Almost offsetting the Superior well to north, Barnsdall test has reached a total depth of 4115 feet and flowed by heads a short while, flowing at the rate of about 200 barrels a day of 35.5 gravity oil. Tubing has been run to 3800 feet. The owners of the well feel that water has been shut off, but Saturday morning officials of mining bureau had not given the water test an o. k.

Associated Testing

The Associated Oil Company's Higgins, offsetting Barnsdall to the east, has cemented casing and is now prepared to test for a water shut off at 4124 feet. If the water has been shut off, it will be drilled a little deeper for a production test. The Union is drilling its Padelford a little deeper. This well last week during a water test made about 17 barrels of 37 gravity oil an hour.

Interest is now turning to wells drilling north and west of the Union's Athens 1 which is producing about 635 barrels of 37 gravity oil daily. The wells in the vicinity of the lone producer have not yet reached 4000 feet, and those drilling between 3000 and 3800 feet have not found a sand. The Shell Company this week erected a derrick northwest of Union's Athens 1, more than a half mile, at 114th street and Normandie. This test will be watched with considerable interest as it is the outpost well to the northwest and if a producer a lot of territory will be proved.

Working Over Old Wells

At Long Beach, Santa Fe Springs and Huntington Beach the old wells are being cleaned out and restored to production, thus staving off any heavy decline in field production. In many instances, wells owned by small companies where finances are low, are being cleaned out and brought back to production by outsiders who pay expenses and get their pay from the oil produced in addition to an interest. The pipe line companies are encouraging such action, agreeing that a certain portion of the oil to be produced after being placed on production should go to those who pay expenses of the cleaning out process. This is becoming popular in all three fields and is responsible to some extent to the production holding up and in some instances increasing.

A number of wildcats are drilling over the state, but during the past two weeks no good word has come from any of them. The usual rumors of finding of oil sands go the rounds, but under investigation prove to be untrue.

One deal of interest the past week, was the taking over of the Ramsey lease at Rosecrans by the Marland Oil Company of California, permitting the drilling of an offset to the south of the Superior well. The acreage totaled close to 30 acres and drilling will be done by E. J. Miley under a 50-50 agreement. The first test will be started as soon as possible.

CALIFORNIA FIELD OPERATIONS

The following table from statistics compiled by State Oil and Gas Supervisor R. D. Bush for California for the past several weeks gives a true insight into field activities:

Month of—	New Wells started	Water Shut-off tests	Deepening jobs	No. Wells aband.
June, 1923	120	195	59	22
July	94	145	46	23
*August	96	141	41	26
September	122	194	39	36
October	114	131	38	25
November	100	151	48	23
*December	105	181	37	32
January, 1924	120	111	48	23
February	125	97	49	47
*March	142	183	81	99
April	130	154	76	34
*May	156	171	79	34
Week ending—				
June 7	34	37	16	5
June 14	34	42	10	7
June 21	23	33	22	3
June 28	27	37	18	3
July 5	22	27	10	5
July 12	24	36	12	14
July 19	44	31	20	5
July 26	22	35	27	4
August 2	24	46	17	9

***Denotes months with five weeks.**

Many Watch Completion Of East Bazette Test

Corsicana, Texas, August 12.—The Boyd Oil Company drilled plug in its third test on the East Bazette structure in the northeast part of Navarro County early this week, after cementing ing a string of 6⅝ inch casing at 3163 feet and standardizing, and many scouts from all sections of the Mid-Continent and Coastal districts are on hand to report on the completion of this interesting test. It is located on a line 2000 feet south of a completed gasser and 1000 feet north of a test that showed considerable oil in the Woodbine. This latter test drilled through the first Woodbine sand to 3413½ feet, and is now bailing water from hole after recementing casing at 3257 feet.

Average Daily Production for all U. S. Fields

Oklahoma

	Past Week	Prev. Week
Tonkawa	44,560	38,090
Burbank	77,800	80,315
Bristow	56,430	56,320
Osage (outside Burbank)	55,250	52,900
Cushing	26,820	26,900
Okmulgee	26 000	25,950
Stroud	18 705	19 695
Hewitt	20 150	20,000
Cromwell	60 380	52,295
Healdton	14,000	14,100
Duncan and Walters	9,500	9,420
Wewoka	8,120	7,270
Gilcrease-Papoose	12,905	9,380
Other Fields	79,800	78,240
Totals	520,420	490,875

Louisiana

Haynesville	17 650	18 220
Caddo Light	10,175	10,300
Caddo Heavy	2,010	1,895
Homer	7,425	7,560
Bellevue	4,840	5,010
Vinton	6,200	6,310
Bull Bayou	4 600	4,750
Cotton Valley	6,340	6,750
Elm Grove	860	890
Evangeline	555	650
Edgerly	525	575
Anse Le Butte	25	25
Totals	61,205	63,120

Arkansas

Smackover Heavy	92,790	94,050
Smackover Light	36,950	37,105
El Dorado	12,275	12,515
Stephens	2,070	2,190
Irma	1,495	1,450
Totals	145,580	147,310

Kansas

Eldorado	17,120	17,000
Greenwood	21 000	20,990
Elbing and Peabody	8 475	8 400
Fox-Bush	5,300	5,310
Augusta and Douglas	3 405	3 410
Blankenship	2,990	3,000
Florence and Covert	2,560	2,565
Rainbow Bend	8,290	8 320
Other fields	16 995	15,890
Totals	86,135	84,955

California

Los Angeles Calif., Aug. 9.—The daily average production of the California fields the past week, with number of producing wells in several of the fields, compared with the previous week's production, was about as follows

	Last Week	No. Prod. Wells	Prev. Week
Long Beach	158,250	465	161,000
Santa Fe Spring	65,000	336	64,500
Huntington Beach	44 000	271	43,250
Torrance	60,250	395	62 000
Dominguez	22,250	15	24,000
Rosecrans	635	1	650
Others	274,615		236,600
Totals	625,000		622,000

Texas

NORTH CENTRAL

	Past Week	Prev. Week
Corsicana-Powell	78,935	81,315
Mexia	27,600	29,200
Archer County	30,265	29 030
Electra	22,135	21,330
Stephens County	20,860	20,740
Burkburnett	19,170	19 115
Richland	16 750	17 500
Ranger-Eastland	7,015	7,010
Desdemona-Gorman	6,485	6,475
Reagan County	6,200	2,675
Young County	4,260	4 250
Moran-Shackelford County	3.540	3,645
K-M-A	3,565	3,130
Currie	2,840	2 900
Iowa Park-Shappell District	1,660	1 655
Mitchell County	1 600	1,315
Panhandle District	1,100	1,165
Strawn-Palo Pinto County	810	825
Brown County	500	500
Petrolia-Clay County	485	485
Coleman County	135	140
Thrall-Williamson County	70	60
Scurry County	55	55
Jack County	25	25
Totals	256,060	254,540

GULF COAST

	Past Week	Prev. Week
Hull	20,400	23.450
Orange	14,500	15,700
West Columbia	13,000	12,200
Goose Creek	10,750	11,100
Humble	7,650	6,500
Sour Lake	4 585	4,425
Batson	1,780	1,770
Saratoga	1,490	1,490
Damon Mound	1,475	1,500
Spindle Top	895	925
Blue Ridge	560	660
High Island	265	40
Pierce Junction	200	275
Barbers Hill	175	180
Richmond	150	100
Dayton	140	115
Nacogdoches	110	110
Markham	65	175
Hockley	25	30
Big Hill	20	20
Stratton Ridge	..	..
Totals	78 235	80,765
Totals North Texas	256 060	254,540
Luling	42,000	44 000
Mirando	4,000	4,000
Somerset	2,500	2,500
Rockdale-Minerva	525	525
Totals Texas	383,320	386,330

Wyoming

	Past Week	Prev. Week
Salt Creek	87,500	88,650
Teapot	2,700	2,400
Big Muddy	3,900	4,025
Grass Creek	3,250	3,100
Elk Basin	1 155	1,225
Rock Creek	3 050	2,990
Lance Creek	2,110	3,050
Poison Spider	650	640
Lost Soldier	5,750	6 000
Other fields	3,605	3,410
Totals	113,650	115,490

Montana

	Past Week	Prev. Week
Cat Creek	4,125	4,135
Kevin-Sunburst	4,280	4,120
Miscellaneous	115	120
Totals	8,520	8,375

Condensed U. S. Production for Twelve Months

(Stated in Barrels)

This table is carried each week by The OIL WEEKLY, and shows daily production average for each state or section. Figures for Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mountain States are compiled by The OIL WEEKLY, while estimates for California and Eastern States are furnished by the American Petroleum Institute.

Daily average for month	*Mid-Continent	North Central Texas	Texas Coastal	†Texas Total	Kansas	Okla.	Louisiana	Eastern States	Wyoming-Montana	Calif.	Ark.	U. S. Total
August	726,981	217,208	105,966	323,148	89,998	419,775	97,936	120,750	83,938	375,000	28,834	1,618,765
September	716,107	207,467	107,790	314,932	89,760	418,880	101,857	114,200	80,490	387,000	33,135	1,540,371
October	714,906	200,465	115,130	316,370	90,404	424,037	97,502	116,375	86,412	423,750	34,127	1,489,005
November	711,521	199,223	114,150	388,376	91,098	421,200	93,410	116,375	106,092	450,000	77,225	1,668,776
December	692,702	170,187	111,819	242,010	87,508	435,007	86,513	114,900	103,679	484,000	107,732	1,722,349
January (1923)	708,372	184,885	115,628	304,790	86,720	436,767	81,205	113,500	123,254	517,500	111,920	1,770,645
February	712,007	180,364	96,984	286,493	85,298	446,345	78,068	112,500	110,328	587,500	101,346	1,805,496
March	720,287	184,582	89,873	283,355	86,012	449,693	75,352	109,900	118,580	653,000	108,630	1,888,522
April	756,381	192,148	92,320	293,780	86,133	478,100	76,854	106,000	127,860	711,250	102,099	1,983,026
May	793,774	203,776	90.905	304,032	85,500	504,498	75,368	109,125	125,680	700,125	109,033	2,010,840
June	824,297	217,162	92,240	320,250	85,255	521,880	72,745	110,300	129,559	773,000	133,592	2,159,818
July	866,665	274,330	91,795	378,335	84 785	508,405	70,085	113,000	137,300	851,000	132,395	2,275,305
August	826,982	278,574	94,398	393,780	82,741	464,416	68,739	112,625	137,909	866,250	123,000	2,251,966
September	830,517	371,730	93,649	443,461	77,078	421,763	68,935	108,400	157,742	858,700	127,955	2,269,176
October	876,059	408,036	84,120	511,483	71,362	371,657	65,305	107,750	139,912	823,125	125,145	2,240,741
November	935,975	479,383	82,747	580,700	69,337	287,253	64,701	108,125	151,225	768,275	124,188	2,253,806
December	729,591	283,130	78,033	378,478	68,444	378,017	61,138	110,300	146,770	723,845	120,049	1,987,041
January (1924)	685,540	243,120	75,085	334,485	67,815	374,605	59,125	108,000	144,735	698,965	114,255	1,900,985
February	729,933	254,180	81,131	362,849	68,183	407,568	59,449	104,500	141,775	675,425	114,726	1,934,476
March	762,684	284,874	78,567	388,221	69,864	407,946	55,783	97,800	128,352	650,790	119,869	1,917,023
April	777,590	276,595	76,755	380,005	71,015	429,980	54,740	101,250	127,700	649,825	128,750	1,943,270
May	763,320	267,475	74,175	374,915	71,490	424,355	60,655	103,800	127,770	640,930	148,630	1,952,545
June	799,230	260,785	74,335	375,310	74,765	464,175	62,660	105,750	125,735	628,400	157,165	1,993,465
July	815,830	254,665	75,445	378,365	81,545	479,620	63 855	107,175	124.305	620,175	148,655	2,003,695
Aug 2	830,370	254,540	80,765	386,330	84,955	490,875	63,120	107,000	123,865	622,000	147,310	2,025,455
Aug. 9	979,875	256,060	78,235	383,320	86,135	510,420	61,205	107,000	113,650	625,000	145,580	2,032,310

*Includes North-Central Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma.
†Beginning February, 1923, Somerset, Mirando, Rockdale and Luling production included.
NOTE—Mexia production included in North Central Texas.

Imports of Petroleum at Principal United States Ports

The following represents the total imports of crude oil for the month with the current month given by weeks:

	Atlantic Ports						Gulf Coast Ports					
	Baltimore	Boston	New York	Philadephia	Others	Total	Galveston	N. Orleans Baton Rge.	Port Arthur Sabine Pass	Tampa	Total	Total at All Ports
April	370,000	669,000	1,074,000	625,000	591,000	3,319,000	1,615,000	1,000,000	1,135,000	168,000	4,362,500	7,681,500
May	344,000	515,000	1,026,000	437,000	615,000	2,937,000	1,351,000	910,000	1,184,000	127,000	3,582,000	6,519,000
June	314,000	421,000	1,791,000	755,000	809,000	4,090,000	1,515,000	1,142,000	1,062,000	229,000	3,948,000	8,038,000
July	287,000	465,000	1,806,000	448,000	898,000	3,876,000	1,471,000	1,120,000	833,000	92,000	3,516,000	7,392,000
September	268,000	565,000	1,744,000	660,000	686,000	3,923,000	1,776,000	1,397,000	880,000	224,000	4,277,000	8,202,000
October	365,000	292,000	1,194,000	536,000	816,000	3,203,000	988,000	1,330,000	380,000	50,000	2,248,000	5,951,000
November	223,000	395,000	1,194,000	576,000	757,000	3,145,000	1,478,000	1,000,000	551,000	111,000	3,287,000	5,432,000
December	474,000	574,000	1,243,000	606,000	1,024,000	3,917,000	2,019,000	1,832,000	933,000	259,000	5,043,000	8,960,000
January	398,000	531,000	1,060,000	376,000	949,000	3,314,000	1,295,000	887,000	689,000	15,000	2,936,000	6,250,000
February	520,000	527,000	639,000	458,000	771,000	2,865,000	1,558,000	1,284,000	525,000	195,000	3,562,000	6,427,000
March	802,000	734,000	1,243,000	502,000	1,668,000	5,049,000	2,346,000	1,689,000	1,116,000	301,000	5,257,000	10,281,000
April	653,000	664,000	1,371,000	407,000	1,067,000	4,162,000	1,641,000	1,492,000	510,000	68,000	3,711,000	7,873,000
May	693,000	618,000	1,368,000	264,000	1,329,000	4,272,000	1,398,000	1,308,000	884,000	169,000	3,759,000	8,031,000
June	515,000	466,000	1,864,000	292,000	1,026,000	4,163,000	1,769,000	1,079,000	685,000	145,000	3,678,000	7,841,000
July	375,000	260,000	1,971,000	179,000	1,114 000	3,899,000	1,418,000	1,211,000	579,000	153,000	3 361,000	7,260,000
August 2	88,000	70,000	530,000	.....	223,000	911,000	359,000	248,000	64,000	15,000	686,000	1,597,000

NOTE—Figures by American Petroleum Institute.

Receipts of California Oil at Atlantic Coast Ports

The following shows the receipts of California oil at Atlantic Coast ports by months with the current month given by weeks:

	Atlantic Ports						Gulf Coast Ports					
	Baltimore	Boston	New York	Philadephia	Others	Total	Galveston	N. Orleans Baton Rge.	Port Arthur Sabine Pass	Tampa	Total	Total at All Ports
March	442,000	184,000	1,355,000	496,000	615,000	2,691,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,691,000
April	105,000	256,000	2,456,000	502,000	320,000	3,639,000	.....	478,000	.....	.....	478,000	4,117,000
May	444,000	72,000	1,259,000	764,000	964,000	3,553,000	.....	300,000	53,000	.....	353,000	3,906,000
June	821,000	160,000	3,206,000	826,000	808,000	5,821,000	.....	664,000	.....	.....	664,000	6,485,000
July	443,000	75,000	2,068,000	741,000	699,000	4,080,000	.....	559,000	.....	.....	559,000	4,639,000
August	329,000	229,000	2,956,000	836,000	683,000	5,033,000	.....	970,000	70,000	.....	1,040,000	6,073,000
September	1,028,000	237,000	2,581,000	621,000	443,000	4,910,000	.....	703,000	.....	.....	703,000	5,613,000
October	779,000	224,000	2,503,000	779,000	429,000	4,714,000	.....	746,000	.....	.....	746,000	5,460,000
November	591,000	155,000	2,302,000	584,000	271,000	3,903,000	.....	935,000	.....	.....	935,000	4,838,000
December	454,000	215,000	2,901,000	813,000	753,000	5,136,000	.....	729,000	.....	.....	729,000	5,213,000
January	619,000	77,000	3,156,000	659,000	503,000	4,660,000	.....	615,000	.....	.....	615,000	5,275,000
February	326,000	145,000	2,811,000	842,000	75,000	4,199,000	.....	810,000	.....	.....	810,000	5,009,000
March	298,000	77,000	3,352,000	989,000	413,000	5,129,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,129,000
April	170,000	77,000	2,633,000	378,000	224,000	3,482,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,482,000
May	190,000	147,000	2,771,000	411,000	273,000	3,792,000	.....	315,000	.....	.....	315,000	4,107,000
June	522,000	147,000	2,490,000	443,000	220,000	3,822,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,822,000
July	167,000	70,000	2,017,000	374,000	188,000	2,816,000	.....	75,000	.....	.....	75,000	2,891,000
August 2	.....	.....	603,000	.....	.....	603,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	603,000

Note—Figures by American Petroleum Institute.

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Very Slight Increase Shown in Ontario Production Possibly Because of Bounty

Calgary, Alta., Aug. 9.—The outstanding development in the Canadian West is the striking of what looks like a commercial gas production in the Maple Leaf Oil Company No. 1, section 24-45-8w4, in the Irma-Wainwright field. The drill is at 1775 feet and has apparently not yet penetrated the main gas sand, but the pressure is sufficient to lift the tools in the hole. The hole reached 1700 feet with the rotary outfit, when the core drill was substituted for 75 feet and the core drill hole is now being reamed out. Efforts are being made to mud off the gas till equipment can be got to control it. No. 2 test has been located on section 13-45-8w4.

British Petroleums, Ltd., No. 3, section 29-45-6w4, is down 1970 feet and working with a core drill, but has so far reported no commercial production, though the Wainwright gas sand should have been encountered between 1700 and 1900 feet. British Petroleums No. 4 is drilling at 1200 feet. Western Consolidated Oil Company, section 20-45-6w4, after a long delay owing to non-delivery of casing, has at last spudded in. Wainwright Oil Producers Syndicate, section 36-44-7w4, is working in the upper formations.

West of Wetaskiwin the test by the Globe Drilling Company on section 14-47-27w4 near Pigeon Lake, has reported slight traces of oil and several small gas showings around 1200 to 1250 feet. The formations and drilling conditions at this point, almost due south of Edmonton and 100 miles or more west of the Irma-Wainwright field, seem to be decidedly different, and the Pigeon Lake test was started in the hope of encountering a local structure at shallow depth.

In Southern Alberta the Canadian Oil and Refining Company (Rogers-Imperial) test on section 29-1-11w4 east of Coutts, is making hole slowly in a blue shale formation around 2568 to 2575 feet, underlying the gas sand. A similar formation was drilled through just above the gas sand last spring. Imperial Oil, Ltd., is unloading material, including its rotary outfit from Fabyan, for the test on section 33-2-11w4, lower down on the Rogers structure.

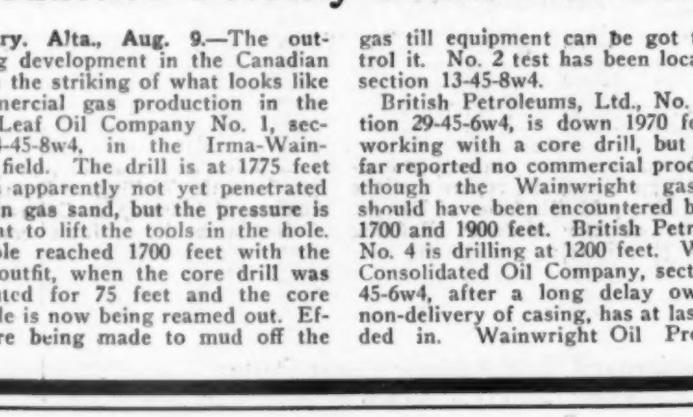
In Northern Alberta the tar sand extraction plant of Thos. Draper at Waterways, in the Athabaska district, has been badly damaged by fire, though operations are being continued.

In the Fort Norman field, Mackenzie district, Imperial Oil, Ltd., has resumed work after the winter shut down. The crews sent north this spring have started pulling casing from one of the dry holes finished last season and are rigging up for a new test close to the discovery well. The drilling outfit leased to the O'Neill syndicate some years ago for its test at Hay River has been brought downstream for use in the Fort Norman field. Drilling operations at Fort Norman will be continued at least for the duration of the summer.

In the Ontario fields crude oil production for the first six months of 1924, according to official figures, was about 2000 barrels in excess of the same period last year, though the rush of producers to turn in their claims before the reduced bounty came into effect on July 1 is probably accountable for most of the slight increase. The production for the five months this year totaled 80,010 barrels, compared with 78,298 barrels last year, and practically all the producing areas showed small increases over last year's figures.

In Kent County E. P. Rowe is drilling at 2150 feet on the Featherston farm, Zone township, north of Thamesville, without a show. This test will probably be carried into the Trenton limestone. Union Natural Gas Company No. 251, John Shanks farm, Romney township, is drilling close to 2000 feet. Eugene Coste & Co. No. 7, Dover township, is down about 900 feet. In Essex County the Southern Ontario Gas Company deep test near Colchester is drilling. Vacuum Gas and Oil Company is reported arranging for a deep test near Arner.

In Bruce County the Mulberry Creek Oil Company, backed by Chicago capital, is down 1600 feet with a Trenton test on the Fowlie farm, five miles north of Lion's Head. The producing horizon is looked for at 2100 feet. The company is planning additional wells, and a refining plant to be built at Southampton, a harbor point about 35 miles distant.



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General Increase in Rocky Mountain Area

During July western states reported more wells in all stages of completion

Denver, Colo., Aug. 9.—A general increase in field activities throughout the Rocky Mountain states characterized drilling operations in this section during July and a summary of all work accomplished last month indicates a steady extension of development over the states of Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico and parts of Utah. During July more wells were completed with a larger initial production than during June and with a corresponding increase in the number of dry holes. The number of wells drilling also showed an increase.

New production developed during July in this section aggregated 21,490 barrels from 91 wells brought in, Wyoming leading in the number of wells completed and in the amount of new production developed. There were 36 wells completed in Montana in July, of which five were dry and one a gas well. New production developed in Montana during the month totaled 5150 barrels. Colorado reported three wells completed, all of which were classed as failures, while New Mexico completed one producer for 200 barrels and also reported a dry hole. At the close of July there was a total of 231 rigs up in the several states and 324 wells drilling.

Drilling Agreement Made

It is now understood that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, controlling extensive acreage that is potentially of an oil-bearing nature, has at last consummated arrangements with the Mutual Oil Company and the Ohio Oil Company to test out some of its land in Colorado. This acreage of the Colorado Fuel and Iron has been eagerly sought after for more than several months by a number of producing companies, but this is the first intimation that a deal actually has been closed. No confirmation has been forthcoming from the Colorado Fuel and Iron officials on this. Another bit of information that has not been officially stamped with approval is the report that the visit of Henry M. Blackmer of Denver, president of the Midwest Refining Company, to Europe presages the possibility of an agreement with Spain for an oil concession in that country. Press dispatches from abroad have advised of a reported interview by Mr. Blackmer with the king of Spain.

Extension of operations in Colorado by a number of the larger companies continues. The Roland Oil Company of Bristow, Oklahoma, successful Mid-Continent operators, are well along on their tests in El Paso and Boulder counties. The former well is in section 9-12-62 near Calhan and is below 400 feet, while the Boulder County well is in section 34-2-69 on the Longmont dome area and is drilling below 100 feet. The Pueblo district in the southern part of the state is being entered by the Ohio Oil Company, which is to commence a test within 30 to 45 days. The company has mapped out what they consider to be a promising structure and the test will be in that area which is said to be southeast of the city of Pueblo. The Carter Oil Company, producing subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), also is preparing to make a test of the area known as Sage Creek dome in Routt County and it is understood that the Union Oil Company plans several more tests outside of those already started.

Colorado Gas Development

The Union Oil Company's Mitchell 1, the big gasser in Larimer County, located in section 6-9-68, is the center of interest for sightseers as well as oil men. The igniting of the well only increased its attraction. The completion of this well virtually assures the consummation of a deal for piping natural gas from the Wellington Dome area to centers of industry in Colorado. The Colorado public utilities commission has just granted a permit to the Colorado Gas and Oil Pipe Line Company for the construction of a line from Larimer County to Denver and other centers.

Reports from Kevin-Sunburst in in Montana credit the Johnson-Signal Hill interests with having completed a well in section 4-34-2w that is as good or better than the Shoshoni producer. Production is from the Ellis sand, the same as in the Shoshoni well. Several other completions are reported from Montana, including the Homestake Exploration Company's well in the southwest quarter of section 33-35-2w, known as Holloran 1, credited with being a 100-barrel producer from the Ellis sand at 1462 feet and the Corey 2 of the Newton Syndicate in the southwest quarter of section 4-34-2w, which is said to be good for 100 barrels or more from the Ellis sand at 1465 feet. A 50-barrel well has been brought in by the Red Deer Oil Company in the southwest quarter of section 29-35-1w in the Kevin-Sunburst area from a depth of 1474 feet. This is the company's Anderson 1.

Cat Creek

From the Cat Creek field in Montana comes the report of the Fifty-Six Petroleum Company's well in section 11-15-29, which is credited with being a dry hole. This well virtually was bounded on all sides by producers and the result comes both as a surprise and disappointment.

Log of Texas-Transcontinental Well

Known as the discovery well in section 33-5-91, Moffat pool, Colorado

Formation—	—Depths— From	To	Thickness
Soil	0	15	15
Dark blue shale	15	68	53
Gravel, 2 bailers of water 1 hour	68	89	21
Dark blue shale	89	190	101
Sandy shale, very slight show dead oil	190	192	2
Dark blue shale	192	240	48
Sandy shale, show dead oil	240	242	2
Dark shale	242	275	33
Hard dark blue shale	272	618	339
Sandy shale, enough water to drill, but exhausted when 12¼-inch set at 1500	616	626	10
Dark blue shale	628	650	24
Sandy shale, dark blue	650	700	50
Dark blue shale	700	880	180
Brown shale	880	1480	600
Hard gray shale	1480	1555	75
Sandy blue shale	1555	1825	70
Dark blue shale, some fish scales	1825	1845	20
Dark blue shale and limey shells	1845	2035	190
Blue shale, no sand (oil)	2035	2037	2
Dark blue shale	2037	2135	98
Dark blue shale (oil)	2135	2145	10
Dark blue shale	2145	2360	215
Lime shells (10-inch casing set at 2364)	2360	2364	4
Lime shells	2364	2365	1
Dark blue shale	2365	2535	170
Dark blue shale, possibly one barrel of oil	2535	2540	5
Dark blue shale	2540	2580	40
Dark blue shale (1 barrel oil)	2580	2610	30
Dark blue shale, lots of calcite	2610	2630	30
Dark blue shale, little calcite	2630	2700	70
Dark blue shale	2700	2960	260
Shale and lime shells	2960	2965	5
Dark blue shale (water)	2965	3070	105
Bentonite	3070	3080	10
Dark blue shale, little calcite	3080	3125	45
Calcareous shale or sandy lime	3125	3150	25
Blue lime (8-inch casing set)	3150	3156	6
Dark blue shale, temperature 104 degrees	3156	3215	59
Dark blue shale	3215	3240	25
Limey shale	3240	3415	175
Hard lime, enough gas to fire stove	3415	3420	5
Sandy lime, 1500 feet of water	3420	3425	5
Fine grayish white, hard sand	3455	3480	25
Light blue shale	3480	3495	15
Dark blue shale	3495	3512	17
Bentonite, solid, possibly called plastic white shale	3512	3530	18
Dark blue shale	3530	3550	20
Dark blue shale and occasional lime shell	3550	3783	233
Show of gas and oil at 3740 feet, dark blue shale and Bentonite	3783	3797	14
Black lime	3797	3800	3
Brown, soft, open oil sand, flow of oil	3800	3805	5
Brown, soft open oil sand, flow of oil	3805	3820	15

Cotton Valley Adds Two Flowing Wells; Failure Discourages South Extension

Shreveport, La., Aug. 11.—The Fortuna Oil Company completed two gushers yesterday in the proven portion of the Cotton Valley field, but another failure was added today to the long series of attempts to obtain oil production from the southern slopes of the structure.

The Standard Oil Company's No. 1 McInnis, in section 22, offsetting the Ohio Oil Company's Crichton extension gasser, topped the sand about four feet higher than did the latter well, and blew in this afternoon as a dry gasser from twelve feet of sand at a total depth of 2525 feet. Basing their opinion on the fact that a four-foot rise to the east is noted between the above wells, which offset each other, Cotton Valley dopesters are now pinning their hopes for oil on the test to be made during the latter part of this week by the Invincible Oil Company in its Crichton No. 1, located in the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 21. This well offsets the wells of the Ohio and Standard on the north and northwest, respectively, and may prove to be located lower structurally. Hence the remote hope that it may be the first well in the southwest extension to produce oil.

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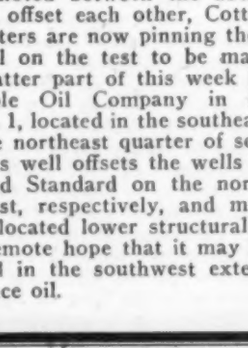

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Polish Rod Clamps
Polish Rod Grips
Sand Bailer and Tubing Clamps
Sucker Rod Elevators
Rod Catchers
Bell Nipples
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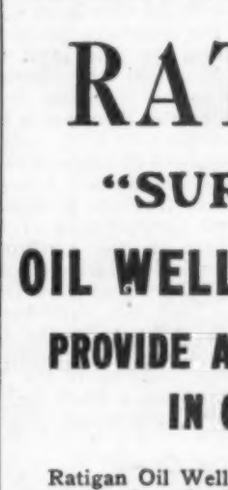

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The Ohio Oil Company's No. 1 R. L. Holloway, located in section 23, offsetting the Fortuna Oil Company's Cox gasser, topped the sand at 2472 feet, but a twist-off occurred at a depth of 2503 feet, and a fishing job is now in progress.

The Portuna Oil Company's S. J. Merritt No. 2 and L. Merritt No. 3, referred to as gushers above, came in yesterday flowing approximately 6000 and 4000 barrels of fluid per day, respectively. Both are making a great deal of gas, and about 20 per cent b. s. and water. Both were drilled four feet in the sand. The former was finished at a total depth of 2520 feet, and the latter at a total depth of 2528 feet. Additional earthen storage is being excavated to care for their flush production. They are located along the center of the east line of the west half of the northwest quarter of section 14, and are practically surrounded by producing oil wells.

The Humble Oil and Refining Company's No. 3 Babb, in section 14, is still blowing wild around the casing, having cut all three strings. Unless it sands up or some new method is devised to kill it, it is feared that it may soon form a crater.

The Oil Fields Gas Company's Hope A-1, located in the northwest corner of section 13, formerly a 35-barrel pumper, is now producing 400 barrels of oil daily, after having been drilled two feet deeper with cable tools. It is being blown with natural gas.

Sarepta

Operators interested in Sarepta district have been pleasantly surprised at the result of the pumping test recently made in the Atlantic Oil Producing Company's No. 1 Bodcau Lumber Company, in section 24-23-12, of Bossier Parish. This well was put on the beam about a week ago, and, after pumping salt water for several hours, made 40 barrels of oil in four hours, before engine trouble caused it to be shut down. Pumping was resumed later in the week, and it made 1200 barrels of fluid, about half being oil, in four days. Thus it made at the rate of 150 barrels of oil per day. It is now sanded up, but will be cleaned out and put back on the beam as soon as possible. Col. Estes's well, in section 15 of the same township, has not yet been put on the beam, although it is believed to have about the same possibilities as the Atlantic's well.

Wildcat Showing

A most interesting test is to be made this week in a wildcat well drilled by O. G. Collins et al, in section 23-19-14, of Caddo Parish, eight miles north of Shreveport, on the Gilliam highway. A good show of oil was bailed from the well last Wednesday from one foot of sand at a depth of 2541 feet. About 1400 feet of water, topped by 250 feet of 38.9 degree oil, rose in the hole overnight, and, after it was swabbed to the top of the liner next day, about 40 feet of oil and 60 feet of water rose in the hole in about a half hour. Oil and water continued to rise in the hole, but a conclusive test probably being sought, the well was drilled six feet deeper. Arrangements are now being made to swab it, at a total depth of 2548 feet.

Six-inch casing was cemented at 2355 feet, and one salt water test was made at 2486 feet before the oil-bearing sand has been penetrated.

Oklahoma Oil Flood Continues Mounting

Marland completes largest recent well; Tonkawa may pass record of Burbank field

By W. Lee Sloan

Tulsa, Okla., August 20.—Repeating the performance of last year, it appears that the phenomenal rise in the daily average production brought about by large wells is coming in after the proration orders have gone into effect. Although the increase in daily average production was consistent in its growth before proration this year, the state can not recall a time when individual completions yould effect the output to such an extent that two wells would swell the daily average almost seventeen thousand barrels in one short week.

When the Marland Oil Company completed a well good for 600 barrels per hour on their famous Petit lease in section 20-23-8 in the Hominy district of Osage County, the State had its largest well since the Minnehoma completion near Pawhuska in January of 1919. Oklahoma operators will recall the Minnehoma Oil Company well which was of about the same capacity as the Marland well, on account of the fact that the Osage council shut the well in when it was reported to be making such a large amount of oil. The well was later opened up but failed to produce.

Profitable Lease

The 160 acre tract of the Marland Company was purchased for $85,000 at the June 1919 Osage sale. Before the advent of the new well, the lease was producing approximately 10,000 barrels per day from ten wells, the first of which came in on July 9th, 1923, from the second break in the Mississippi lime, making 327 barrels per hour. The latest well for the Petit lease is the No. 8 in the center of the southwest of the northeast of the southeast of section 20-23-8. It topped the pay at 2600 feet and at 2 feet in, started off with a flow of 600 barrels per hour or 14,400 barrels per day. The flow was pinched in and it made 285 barrels per hour through a one-inch orifice. The Petit lease continues to hold the honor of being the most prolific 160 acre tract in Oklahoma.

Two months ago, the only probable menace in overproduction was the Cromwell pool, but today it seems that the deep sand production of the Tonkawa pool might even overshadow the expectations of Cromwell. The Wentz Oil Corporation, which has recently acquired all of the properties of the McCaskey and Wentz Company, have a real well in their No. 45 McKee which came in last week and has increased its original flow until today it is making 7170 barrels during each 24 hour period.

The total number of wells now producing from the Slick sand at Tonkawa was increased to seven during the past week by the successful completion of three additional wells. The Comar Oil Company No. 1 Laura Endicott, in the southwest of section 35-25-1 west, extended the producing area a quarter of a mile northwest when it came in making 1248 barrels per day from a sand horizon of 3925 feet. The Pennock Oil Company No. 1-D, C. Endicott, southeast of section 34-25-1 west is flowing 2000 barrels of oil from sand at 4013-16 feet. A quarter of a mile south of the T. B. Slick discovery well, the Gypsy Oil Company have an extension well in the northwest of section 2-24-1 west in Noble County. The seven wells now have a combined daily average production of almost 25,000 barrels per day.

Increase Due at Tonkawa

With forty wells drilling to the deep sand, it is possible for this area to produce an amount in daily production in excess of the output of the Burbank field. Nine of the drilling wells at Tonkawa are drilling below the 3500 foot mark and a sudden rise in produc-

Power Multiplication Through Tackles Discussed by Columbian Rope Company

AN explanation of some of the "hitches" employed in the use of the pulley-block that can well be applied to oil country field requirements has recently been given by the Columbian Rope Company of Auburn, New York.

No. 1 shows the single whip, which has no advantage except that a load can be raised to a higher point while the operator stays on the ground. It is inefficient, however, as including the friction in the sheave, it requires a greater pull on the hauling part of the line than there is pull on the load—about 110 pounds pull to raise 100 pounds. By reversing the single whip, with the end of the rope attached to an overhead beam and the hook on the block fastened to the load, a person standing above the load could lift about twice as much weight as he could if hosting without a block.

No. 2 shows the gun tackle—a simple purchase frequently used for hoisting loads weighing not quite twice what could be lifted without a tackle. With a 60-pound pull, it will raise a 100-pound load.

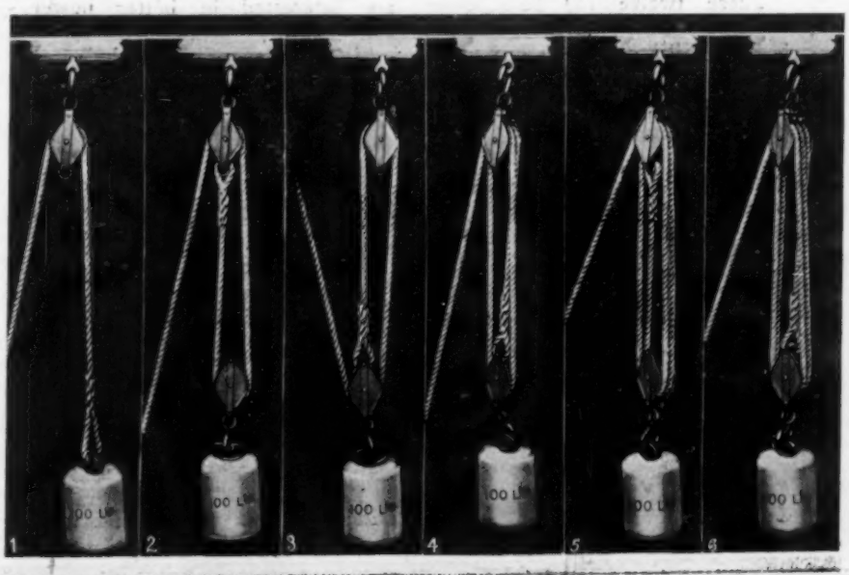
No. 3 shows the gun tackle reversed, which only requires about a 40-pound pull to raise 100 pounds.

No. 4 shows the watch tackle which is a favorite aboard ship. Theoretically one can lift 100 pounds with a 33-pound pull, yet in practice the friction caused by the increased number of sheaves consumes another 10 pounds.

No. 5 shows a two-fold purchase on which a 35-pound pull raises a 100-pound load.

No. 6 shows a three-fold purchase requiring but a 30-pound pull to raise 100-pound load. This arrangement should lift five times the amount of pull, but the sheaves absorb so much energy that the tackle requires almost one-third as much weight on the hauling part as there is in the load.

In the use of these tackles, it is well to keep in mind that the strain on the hook or lashing holding the upper block equals the load plus the pull. For illustration: The strain on the upper block of the single whip (No. 1) used in hoisting 100 pounds is about 210 pounds. Friction should be minimized by the generous use of lubricating oil in the sheaves.



tion should come soon. Some operators in the state are of the opinion that the daily average of the state will pass the 600,000 barrel mark in the event predictions prove true on the deep "stuff" at Tonkawa.

The Central National Oil Company well in the southwest corner of the southeast of the southeast of section 4-10-8, a mile north of any other production at Cromwell, blew itself in and is making 45 barrels of oil per hour and 70,000,000 cubic feet of gas. This extensioner doubles the potential producing area of the Cromwell pool. The well was formerly making 20,000,000 feet of gas from a higher level but after drilling to a total depth of 3380 feet, the well started producing.

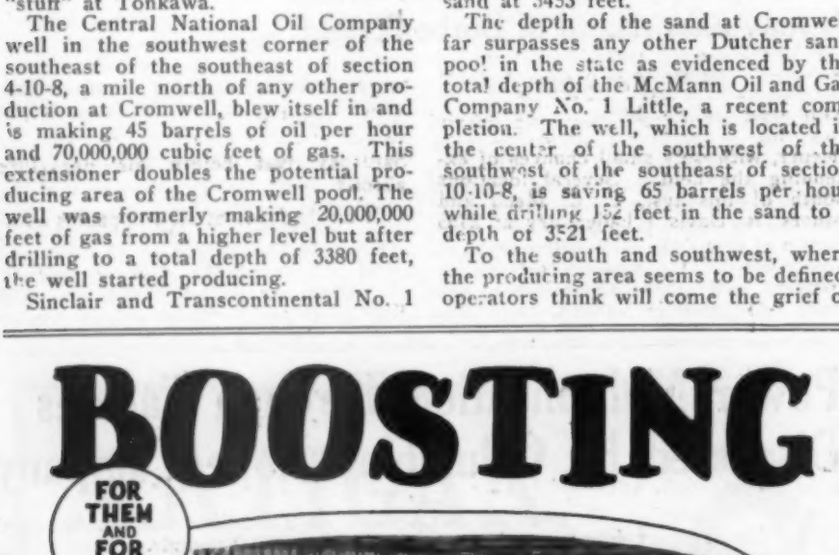
Sinclair and Transcontinental No. 1 M. Bruner, in the center of the southeast of the southwest of the southwest of section 9-10-8, topped the Dutcher sand at 3434 feet and is producing 156 barrels per hour while drilling in the sand at 3453 feet.

The depth of the sand at Cromwell far surpasses any other Dutcher sand pool in the state as evidenced by the total depth of the McMann Oil and Gas Company No. 1 Little, a recent completion. The well, which is located in the center of the southwest of the southeast of section 10-10-8, is saving 65 barrels per hour while drilling 152 feet in the sand to a depth of 3521 feet.

To the south and southwest, where the producing area seems to be defined, operators think will come the grief of the field, however the east side has already reported a dry hole in the Holmes and Jarvis well in section 22-10-8.

BOOSTING

FOR THEM AND FOR US



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Line to Cromwell

The Magnolia Petroleum Company are increasing their pipe line capacity from the Cromwell field by laying an eight inch line from its Duncan station to the pool. The new line will parallel the present Magnolia line from Duncan to Cushing until it reaches the Steward pump station where it will branch off to the Cromwell area. The Magnolia is now running 7880 barrels daily from the pool. The pipe line runs of the field now total 68,945 barrels daily, distributed among the different major purchasers and their common carrier subsidiaries as follows:

Prairie Pipe Line Company	14,195 barrels
Gulf Pipe Line Company	9 269 "
Sinclair Pipe Line Company	6,905 "
Magnolia Pipe Line Company ..	7,880 "
Cosden Pipe Line Company	6.487 "
Oklahoma Pipe Line Company ..	8,102 "
Ozark Pipe Line Company	2,567 "
Shaffer Oil & Refg. Company ..	5,077 "
Producers & Refiners Corp.	1,393 "
Run to storage	6 366 "
Run to loading racks	704 "

Wewoka Extension

The successful completion of the Magnolia Petroleum Company in their No. 1 Betty Tiger which extended the Wewoka producing area by making 1181 barrels per day from a sand at 3158 to 3156 feet, has caused operators to comment on the new area to such an extent that they are of the opinion that the extension will prove a larger producing area than the Smith pool in section 33-8 8. The Magnolia well is located in the northwest of the northeast of the northwest of the southwest of section 32-8-8.

The Roxana Petroleum Company No. 7 Zollers, the farthest producing well in the northeast corner of the Stroud field has not proven to be a very good well, its daily production being given as 260 barrels from a total depth of 4181 feet.

The largest gas well ever drilled in Oklahoma is the Bartlett Oil and Gas Company No. 1 in the southwest of section 32-17-8 west of Sapulpa in Creek County. The well ran wild with a flow of gas estimated to be 110,000,000 cubic feet per day with a rock pressure of 950 pounds. The gas was first encountered at 2700 feet and blew the tools over the top of the derrick.

T. B. Slick's No. 1 Scott, in the southwest of the northwest of the northeast of section 3-9-9, Papoose pool of northern Hughes County is producing almost 650 barrels per day from a total depth standing at 3308 feet.

Four Killed in Gasoline Plant Explosion

Ranger, Texas, August 11.—Three men were burned to death and a fourth seriously injured Sunday afternoon when an explosion occured in the Wooten-Hughes Corporation's natural gasoline plant near Frankell. The victims of the explosion are: George H. Boles, Ranger; Troy Gandy and Ed. Langford, Frankell

Water Customary in East Texas Fields Makes Earlier Appearance at Richland

Corsicana, Texas, Aug. 12.—Although the oil drainage from the Richland structure, which now shows evidence of being virtually defined, amounts to only slightly in excess of one-half million barrels, water is beginning to encroach upon the Woodbine sand pay in most sections of the field. This water trouble is a natural condition that arises in all East Central Texas fields producing from the Woodbine sand as a great volume of oil and gas is withdrawn, but the Richland field is developing water trouble at an earlier stage than any of the previous pools or fields developed, and it is believed to be due to the operators having drilled too deep in the sand pay, whose thickness varies from 10 to 25 feet. All the wells in the field are not making water or basic sediment along with the oil production but water is showing up on all sides of the structure, which has been proven for production for a length of approximately 6,000 feet, with a maximum width of about 1,500 feet.

The development of the Richland field reached a high stage during the month of July when approximately 382,000 barrels was produced, with daily production climbing to the 17,000 barrel level, while total runs from the field prior to July aggregated 183,000 barrels since the discovery well was drilled in around the first of the year. The field now has approximately 16,000 barrels daily production from 50 wells, of which more than one-third are making water. There are 16 companies and independent operators participating in this production, with four small pipe lines serving the field. The Sun Oil Company tops the list of producers with a daily average of approximately 6,900 barrels from nine wells, including one which has been making better than 100 barrels per hour since it was completed on July 11. This well is apparently in the fault, or very close to it, and established a record for the field on flush production per well when it gauged 145 barrels per hour. It is not making any water. The Sun Oil Company has only one well making water, and it is to be plugged back in effort to prevent the flooding of the sand underlying its lease.

Other operators are also making preparations to combat the encroachment of water on the oil sand, and are plugging back each well that is making any appreciable amount of water or basic sediment. The separation of the water from the oil produced in the Richland field is accomplished without any difficulty. Fresh pipe line oil produced in this field has a gravity range from 38 to 41 degrees, and the crude is more desirable for refining than that produced in the Corsicana-Powell and Mexia fields.

Among the late completions added to the field includes the Sun Oil Company's W. P. Brown 11, which is flowing about 1,000 barrels of pipe line oil daily from sand at 2929 to 2948 feet, while the same company's Brown 10 came in flowing and swabbing 800 barrels daily at 2950 feet. The Atlantic Oil Producing Company's B. L. Swink 2, which is one location southwest of production, reported traces of oil in sand from 2931 to 2969 feet, but bailed dry, and is to be drilled a few feet deeper, with only small chances of extending the field. Several locations south of this test, E. C. Mead and others' R. Davis 1 bailed dry at 2965 feet, and is to be drilled deeper.

Production in the Corsicana-Powell field is now running close to 80,000 barrels daily from 740 wells, and during the month of July this field is credited with having produced 2,650,500 barrels, or a decline of about 255,500 barrels as compared with the totals for June.

Mexican President-Elect Welcomes Outside Capital

New York, N. Y., Aug. 11.—What may be regarded as assurances that the Mexican government under the direction of President-elect General Plutarco Elias Calles, who sailed from New York for a three months tour of Europe, will not be inimical to American oil interests were given by him here Saturday just before his departure abroad.

"I am in favor of oil companies owning property in Mexico," the General declared. "There will be no disposition on the part of my administration when it takes office to take over the property of any American oil company. We want you to know that we welcome American capital as well as other capital in the development of the republic."

North Texas Operators Not Disposed To Drain Leases at Present Prices

Wichita Falls, Texas, August 12.—With prospects of a further decline in crude prices, operators in the North and Central West Texas fields are curtailing their development programs to a lower level, and are taking this step to check the drainage of their leases during the period of reduced prices. Wildcat drilling in the vicinity of the established fields, especially in Wichita and Archer Counties, is now confined to a few scattered tests, and most of the operators are limiting their drilling to necessary offsets.

The 15-cent crude price reduction made by Humble Saturday did not affect Stephens and Young Counties, but applied to producers and royalty owners in the Moran-Callahan County shallow field and the Wichita-Archer County area. No appreciable amount of new production is within sight in the three counties that Humble retained in its $1.50 posted price, and the majority of the major pipe line companies serving these counties are guarding their pipe line connections to "outside" leases to justify the operation of their lines, as their own production is at a low level.

Waite Phillips' wildcat producer on the L. F. Wilson ranch in the west central part of Archer County has increased its production after being on the pump for nearly a week, and is now doing about 225 barrels daily with no water showing. This well drilled oil sand from 1531 to 1532½ feet on July 19, and began flowing by heads. It was only recently connected up to the Wichita Pipe Line Company's extension line, and when first pumped steady showed good for about 170 barrels daily. Two new producers have been added by Knight and Hines to the Ragle pool, near the Archer-Young County line, and both are producing from the 1090-foot sand, while several other tests are getting underway. Archer County's field reports at the close of the past week showed only 80 operations, which is a new low level for this year, while Wichita County reported only 69 for the same period.

George Church and associates have announced that a 55,000 barrel tank will be erected near Wichita Falls to store a portion of their flush production now coming in from leases being developed in the Hill and Roberts pool, instead of sacrificing their oil at present spot prices. Other operators and companies in Wichita County have adopted this plan, and virtually no steel storage is available for lease, especially since the surplus tankage in the county from the Burkburnett boom days has been cut down and shipped to other fields, including a few tanks to California.

Parker Brothers and others' semi-wildcat test on the M. A. Love lease, W. S. Kennard survey, abseract 171, gives promise of opening up a new pool southwest of Iowa Park, as it is standing with about 900 feet of oil and some water in the hole after drilling sand at 1807 feet. Preparations are being made to pump.

In Throckmorton County, Bruce Larkin and others' wildcat test on the H. E. Conger land, section 943, T. E. & L. Co. survey, is estimated good for about 10 barrels of 39 gravity oil from sand at 1447-54 feet.

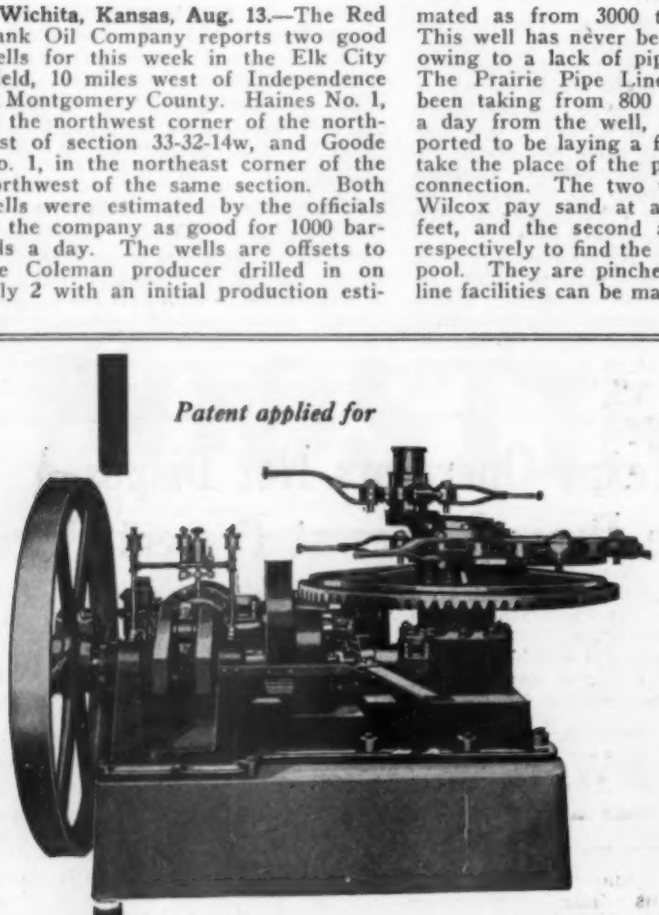
The North Caddo field in Stephens County added another good sized producer last week in the proven area when the Mid-Kansas Oil and Gas Company's D. Lowe 2 flowed 620 barrels after shot of 90 quarts in regular lime pay at 3290 feet.

Failing to make an oil producer from the 3900-foot pay in the Curry pool, Pitzer & West have completed their C. T. Stoker as a gasser from broken pay at 3955-80 feet and 4035-50 feet, with an estimated production of four million cubic feet of gas from each pay.

Two Good Wells in Eastern Kansas Promise Big Play for That Section

Wichita, Kansas, Aug. 13.—The Red Bank Oil Company reports two good wells for this week in the Elk City Field, 10 miles west of Independence in Montgomery County. Haines No. 1, in the northwest corner of the northeast of section 33-32-14w, and Goode No. 1, in the northeast corner of the northwest of the same section. Both wells were estimated by the officials of the company as good for 1000 barrels a day. The wells are offsets to the Coleman producer drilled in on July 2 with an initial production estimated as from 3000 to 5000 barrels. This well has never been put to a test owing to a lack of pipe line facilities. The Prairie Pipe Line Company has been taking from 800 to 1000 barrels a day from the well, and is now reported to be laying a four-inch line to take the place of the present two-inch connection. The two wells found the Wilcox pay sand at a depth of 1713 feet, and the second and third wells respectively to find the sand in the new pool. They are pinched in until pipeline facilities can be made.

Patent applied for



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"PATTIN POWER"

. The shallow fields of eastern Kansas are to receive a big play during the next few months due to these wells.

The absence of new completions in the Rainbow Bend pool, nine miles southwest of Winfield, was conspicuous, after the bringing in of four wells recently. However with six wells drilling, two near the sand, and four new locations staked with rigs to be moved in soon, developments promise to be more interesting. With the exception of the Eastman pool where two wells were completed, Cowley County's oil pools were very quiet.

Waite Phillips Company No. 1 Albright, in the northeast of the southeast of section 6-33-2, Cowley County, which had a showing of oil from 3513 to 3518 feet, and encountered water at that depth, found another showing of oil at 3519 feet to 3520 feet, and the casing will be run to shut off the water before drilling deeper.

Shawver and Sutter's Eastman No. 1, in the northeast of the northwest of the southeast of section 6-31-6, brought in a well reported good for 100 barrels daily.

Probably the biggest wildcatting in Kansas at this time is being tackled by W. S. McCray of Tulsa, Oklahoma, he having leased the Syracuse dome, in western Kansas, and started a well in the northwest of section 5-26-41w, in the center of a block of 20,000 acres.

The Watchorn Oil and Gas Company easily holds the record in western Kansas for depth of an oil test. On the Morrison ranch in section 20-32-21w, they have drilled to a depth of 4586 feet and are temporarily shut down waiting the arrival of more casing before drilling to 5000 feet.

The Martindale lease in Greenwood County ran its string of successful completions to nine without a dry hole when Mid-Kansas Oil and Gas Company brought in a 200 barrel producer Number 10 second location west of the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 31-23-10, was drilling in the sand at a depth of 2269 feet. The sand will be shot and the new well completed during the earlier part of the week.

The Streeter-Searns well in the southeast of the southwest of the southeast of section 8-12-15w, Russell County, which is the farthest west producing well in the county has quit producing, the hole having caved badly. Work on the 55,000 barrels storage tank which was being erected on the property has been discontinued.

Tonkawa Deep Sands Boost Oklahoma Flush Production

Tulsa, Okla., August 12.—During the past 24 hours, deep sand wells at Tonkawa produced 31,467 barrels of oil, placing Oklahoma on the verge of breaking all previous production records for daily average production.

The Gypsy Oil Company No. 81 Shawver in the center of the northwest of the northwest of the northeast of section 2-24-1w, made 3687 barrels on a 24-hour test, from a depth of 4144 feet. No. 1 Laura Endicott, of the Comar Oil Company, in the southeast corner of the northeast of the southeast of section 34-24-1w, flowed 4200 barrels and is holding up to 200 barrels at the present.

Interest in Colorado Oil Development Extends to All Portions of the State

Denver, Colorado, Aug. 11.—Within the last few days much unfavorable comment has been made regarding the Hogan test well on Iles Dome, five miles southwest of the Moffat Dome area in Colorado, that topped the Dakota sand at 3272 feet and on being deepened seven feet showed water. This test in 15-4-92, Moffat County, does not in any way condemn the Iles Dome structure as the location of the well which was drilled by T. S. Hogan under an agreement with the Texas Production and Transcontinental Oil Companies undoubtedy was on the wrong side of the fault and structurally was about 700 feet below the top of the dome.

The Hogan test had a show of oil which would appear to indicate that the well could be on the edge of what might be a probable productive area. The Midwest Refining Company's test on Iles Dome is located about a mile and a quarter southeast of the Hogan well and nearer to the top of the structure which can be taken as fair indication that production can be developed.

Union Oil of California's Whitaker 1 in the northwest of the northwest of 30-8-68w in Larimer County, Colorado, gives every indication of being a good well with production variously estimated from 2500 to 4000 barrels daily from an approximate depth of 4500 feet. The well came in last week and was soon afterwards shot into production. This is known as the pioneer well on the Fo t Collins Dome, eleven miles south of the Wellington Dome area on which the Union now has two big gas wells. Much of this area is under lease by the Union Oil Company, the land being known as Union Pacific railway grants. Arrangements have been made for an actual test of the Whitaker well.

Although the Moffat Dome territory continues perhaps the most active in Colorado, the extension of operations by the Ohio Oil Company, Carter Oil Company and others in the southern part of the state is indicative of the general interest through the whole of the commonwealth. The consummation of the deal with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the leasing of the company's acreage by the Ohio Oil Company was followed by the oil company making a location for a test on the Snake river structure in northern Routt County near to the Wyoming boundary line. Materials now are being moved in. Ohio Oil also has obtained leases near Pueblo on what is understood to be one of the largest and most favorable structures yet mapped in the state. This structure is adjacent to lands of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company but it is reported from Pueblo that this acreage of Colorado Fuel has not been leased.

There has been considerable interest in the leasing of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's holdings as the company is controlled by the Rockefeller interests and it has been known for some time that a number of Standard Oil companies were involved in the attempt to obtain a lease for oil and gas prospecting. For a time President Wellborn of the Colorado Fuel denied all reports of the land having been leased and it should be stated now that insofar as official confirmation of the deal with Ohio Oil nothing has been forthcoming from the company's offices.

The Prairie continues to store the production from the discovery well of the Moffat pool. The company is erecting a loading rack at Craig preparatory to handling some of the crude by tank cars to Wyoming. Surveyors under the direction of J. T. English of the Prairie Pipe Line Company now are at work completing preparations for the probable construction of the pipe line from the Moffat Dome country to Parco, Wyoming. When the surveys have been completed the actual construction of the line will await the completion of more wells on Moffat Dome so as the potential output of the field may be more fairly determined by the Prairie. Several wells are expected to reach the sand in the pool within the next thirty days.

Completions for Past Week in U. S. Fields

Summarized Review of Field Results

State—	Completions This Week	Completions Last Week	Producers This Week	Producers Last Week	Gas Wells This Week	Gas Wells Last Week	Failures This Week	Failures Last Week	Initial Production This Week	Initial Production Last Week
Oklahoma	70	153	46	110	2	9	22	34	28,842	35,989
Kansas	14	20	8	14	..	1	6	5	3,381	4,932
Texas	79	86	53	44	3	10	23	32	11,440	15,369
Arkansas	32	38	28	31	..	1	4	6	2,980	5,920
Louisiana	17	17	4	5	8	6	5	6	575	1,025
Eastern States	193	169	136	104	34	36	23	29	2,317	1,300
California, Southern Fields	17	30	17	30	..	..	..	..	4,680	11,655
Totals	422	526	292	349	47	63	83	114	54,215	80,605

Note—Following is the explanation of abbreviations, signs, etc., used in completion and wildcat reports: *—dry hole, abandoned well; ‡—salt water; †—junked and abandoned; ¶—million cubic feet of gas; abn—abandoned; bbls—barrels; b. s.—basic sediment; cas—casing; co—cleaning out; dk—derrick; dr—drilling; fsh—fishing; ft—feet; in—inches; lcn—location; m—milling; N. S. E. W.—North, South, East, West; r—reaming; sd—shut down; sdtr—sidetracking; sp—spudded; sr—straight reaming; std—standardizing; sw—salt water; td—total depth; ur—under reaming; wo—workover; wosr—waiting on standard rig.

Kansas

Company, Well and Location	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Cowley County—		
Alcorn Oil Co.'s No. 1 Wood, C NE NE NE 9-33-3	900	3578
Boggs et al's No. 1 Harris, NEc SE SW 17-31-6	*	3007
J. A. Hull Co.'s No. 9, C W L NW SE 24-32-4	200	3032
Waite Phillips Co. et al's No. 2 Glasgow, C SE NE SW 20-33-3	2026	3231
Terrier & Ballierrie's No. 1 SEc 32-31-6	*	3023
Coffey County—		
Peerless O. & Ref. Co.'s No. 1 Simpson, C W L NW SW 26-22-13	*	1904
Greenwood County—		
Tom Miller et al's No. 1 Miller, NWc SW NW 27-24-9	*	2310
Arkansas Fuel Co.'s No. 4 Bays, C S L SE 17-23-13	20	1783
Skelly Oil Co. & Tidal Oil Co,'s No. 13 Wick, 27-22-11	35	1924
Syndicate Oil Co.'s No. 5 Clark, SEc SW NE 28-22-11	100	1985
White Eagle et al's No. 1 Browning, C NE NW NE 19-22-10	*	2425
Phillips Pet. Co.'s No. 3 Householder, SWc SE SW 30-22-10	15	2610
Lyon County—		
Cosden Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 2 Clopton, C SW SE SW 18-21-11	*	2317
Montgomery County—		
Canary Oil Co.'s No. 1, NWc NE NE 6-35-15e	120	1727
Beckham County—		
Grimes et al's No. 1, SEc NW 35-9n-25w	*	2930
Burbank Field—		
Mid-Kansas O. & G. Co.'s No. 10, C NW SE SE 35-27-5	40	2969
Phillips Pet. Co.'s No. 6, C S L SW SE NW 20-27-6	100	2955
Skelly et al's No. 1 Clubb, C N L NE NW SW 9-27-5	80	2949
George S. Boles No. 1 Clubb, NEc 8-27-5	*	2927
Carter County—		
Max Westheimer's No. 1 Brooks, C SW SW SW 19-2s-2w	*	2704
Creek County—		
Woods & Farren's No. 1 Jack, C W L NW NW SW 7-14-7	750	4168
Roxana Pet. Corp.'s No. 1 Hood, SW cor SE NW 7-14-7	1422	4166
Nowata O. & R. Co.'s No. 1-A McNac, NEc SE NW 16-16-9	*	2974

Company, Well and Location	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Independent's No. 1 Harrison, NEc SW 36-16-10	40	2790
Pure Oil Co.'s No. 13 Yarhola, NEc SE NW 17-15-8	500	3809
Plymouth Pet. Co.'s No. 4, SWc NW NW 26-15-10	40	3053
C. W. West et al's No. 2 Mayes, C N L NE NE SE 22-14-9	*	990
J. B. Grieves' No. 1 Grayson, C S L SE SE SW 12-19-8	15	2155
Lassen Bros.' No. 1, SWc NW 13-19-8	55	1588
Selby O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Barnett, SEc NW 31-19-9	50	3117
Waite Phillips' No. 3 Grayson, NEc 23-17-8	50	2290
Olean Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Washington, NEc NW SW 32-17-8	48	2362
Cortez Oil Co.'s No. 5 Wilson, NEc NW 22-16-8	*	3780

Company, Well, Location—	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Grant County—		
Pierce Oil Co.'s No. 1 Reynolds, NEc NW 19-25-5w	*	3502
Jarvis et al's No. 1 Bonham, NWc NE 11-26-5w	*	3490
Hughes County—		
Transcontinental's No. 1 Tiger, C SE SE NE 4-9-9	325	3300
Gilcrease Oil Co.'s No. 2 Brown, C SW SE SW 17-9-9	196	3051
Papoose Oil Co.'s No. 5 Alexander, C NW SW SE 4-9-9	1805	3333
Tidal-Osage Oil Co.'s No. 2 Harjo, C SE NW NE 9-9-11	50	2997
Kay County—		
Comar Oil Co.'s No. 4, C SW NE SW 36-25-1w	*	4516
McCaskey & Wentz' No. 45 McKee, NEc NW 34-25-1w	6850	4157

Company, Well and Location	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Twin States' No. 1 Thomas, NWc 22-25-2w	318	2061
Marland Ref. Co.'s No. 1 Thomas, SWc 15-25-2w	241	2070
Lincoln County—		
Roxana Pet. Co.'s No. 7 Zollers, SEc S/2 lot 4, 1-14-6	203	4180
Amerada Pet. Corp.'s No. 4 Lewis, Lot 6, 12-14-6	700	4150
Amerada & Wrightsman's No. 1 Strip, Lot 9, 1-14-6	1160	4183
Muskogee County—		
Jack Summers' No. 1 Lewis, SEc NE NE 12-15-16	f	760
Okfuskee County—		
Burke-Greis' No. 1, SWc NW NW 28-12-10	*	3447
Atlantic Oil Prod. Co.'s No. 1 Fisher, C NW NW SE 36-12-10	125	3027
Atlantic Ref. Co.'s No. 2 Smith, C S L SW NW 35-11-11	18	3514
Skelly & Cosden's No. 1 Wind, NWc SE 1-10-9	*	3776
Noble County—		
Comar Oil Co.'s No. 15b, C E L NE SW 2-24-1w	35	2220
Comar Oil Co.'s No. 10a, C W L SW SE 2-24-1w	68	2225
Okmulgee County—		
Georgia Pet. Co.'s No. 3 Rowsey, SWc SE 22-13-11	f	1190
Iron Mtn. Oil Co.'s No. 4 Thornberry, SEc NW 24-13-14	*	2784
Henson et al's No. 1 Durant, NEc SE NE 34-14-15	*	2140
Ted Savoy's No. 1 Smith, C N L SW 24-15-12	20	1595
Ferris & Potter's No. 2 Cousins, NEc SE NE 18-15-12	30	2212
G. F. Stann et al's No. 1 King, SWc SE SW 36-11-12	*	3253
Pawnee County—		
Adamson et al's No. 1-A, Myers, NW cor NE SW 32-21-8	35	2657
Clifford & Van Eman's No. 1 Van Eman, SWc NE NE 17-20-7	250	2706
Galvez Oil Co.'s No. 3 Van Eman, NEc SE NE 17-20-7	200	2649
Southwestern Oil Fields Co.'s No. 11, C S½ SE NW 24-20-8	125	2745
Payne County—		
Home Gas Co.'s No. 1 Bass, C S L SW NW SE 30-18-6	*	3780
Pontotoc County—		
Smith et al's No. 1 Stringer, C NE NE SW 34-5-6	30	1635
Pushmataha County—		
J. T. George's No. 1, C E½ NE NE 31-2s-15e	*	2150
Seminole County—		
P. & R. Corp.'s No. 1 Jacobs, C SE NE 14-7-8	*	1482
Dixie Oil Co.'s No. 3 Walker, SWc NE SE 28-8-8	100	3117
Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Morgan, SWc SE SW 21-8-8	*	3312
Carter Oil Co.'s No. 4, SWc NE NE 16-10-8	2040	3451
No. 1 Yarhola, C NW NE SW 22-10-8	170	3440
Snowden & McSweeney's No. 1 Tiger, C SW NW NE 15-10-8	1824	3531
McMann Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1 Little, C SW SW SE 10-10-8	960	3492
Holmes & Jarvis' No. 3 Harjo, C SE NW SW 22-10-8	*	3542
Shaffer Oil & Ref. Co.'s No. 4 Yarhola, C NE NW NW 22-10-8	1320	3459
No. 6 Yarhola, C SW NW NW 22-10-8	1200	3481
T. B. Hoffer et al's No. 2 Stidham, C SE SE NE 16-10-8	1704	3457
Cosden O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Mission, C NE SW SE 7-7-8	*	4359

Eclipse Deepwell Pulling Machine

For 3000 Feet Wells and Deeper

To the Producing Fraternity:

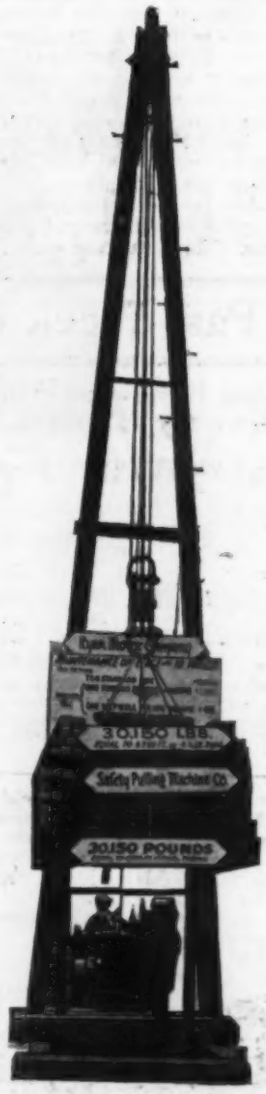
Seeing that the market for crude oil is extremely low, it is up to every producer to produce a barrel of oil in the most economical way, so why use a standard rig, which you can only use on one well, and will cost from $1000.00 to $1200.00 each, not mentioning the cost of power for operating the derricks.

Our Deepwell Pulling Machine sells for $475.00 F. O. B. Independence, and will handle from one to twenty wells, depending on the condition of wells.

There are various makes of tractors, of various prices running from $600.00 to $1800.00 each. Any of them are good, but some better than others. Any of these will operate our machine.

For instance, our machine and the Fordson Tractor will cost $1,555.00. Don't you think this is a fair price for the service of so many wells?

Figure this: 20 standard rigs $20,000.00; one Deepwell Machine and Fordson Tractor $1555.00. A word to the wise is sufficient.



Specifications

Mast 8x10x36 ft., Douglass Fir A-Style, Two Wheel Truck, two 16" Bronze bearing crown pulleys, 2¼ Steel Pin mounted in malleable boxings. Large supporting plate 16" dia. between crown pulleys, eliminating any chance of bending pin.

Reel or Drum: 32 lb. 8⅛ casing filled with concrete for winding drum, differentials banded with 3/16 band iron, brake surface 6"x40", choke brake style same as star drilling machine.

The whole reel assembly is mounted on 2¾ square steel shaft extending clear through reel, secured by three heavy castings.

For sale by all Supply Companies

Manufactured by

SAFETY PULLING MACHINE COMPANY

INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

Company, Well, Location—	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Cosden O. & G. Co.'s No. 2 Yarhola, C NW SW SE 15-10-8	720	3488
No. 3 Willis, C NW SE NW 15-10-8	600	3457
Roxana Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Brown, C SE SW SW 10-10-8	2200	3517
Stephens County—		
Humble Oil & Ref. Co.'s No. 4 Ploughman, NEc SE NW 25-1n-9w	*	2330
Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 8 Wilson, C W L NW NE SE 17-2s-7w	*	1474
Tulsa County—		
Okla. P. & R. Co.'s No. 4 Tiger, SEc SW SE 18-19-10	30	2128
ARCHER COUNTY		
Archer Oil Corp. L. H. Farmer 2	*	1610
Bower & Jones' May Rutty 2	*	1650
Buie Prod. Co. E. Kelly 1	*	1700
Cannon et al A. P. Nichols 1	*	1655
Carter et al J. H. White 1 (Sec 15)	200	1604
Barbee-Goldsmith & Anderson J. L. Anderson 1	*	1500
Wirt Franklin et al W. F. Parrish 1	*	1850
Gulf Prod. Co. P. Seigel 3	60	1576
Gerke & Boller J. L. Logan 1	*	1705
Humble Oil & Refg. Co. Orton 2	280	1770
Knight & Hines' Ragle 3	100	1093
Ragle 4	40	1096
Landreth Prod. Co. J. H. Turbeville 1	*	1800
Magnolia Pet. Co. Llewellyn Heirs 3	100	1404
Joe Norwood et al Orton 1	*	1825
Waite Phillips' L. F. Wilson 1	225	1532
Rogers & Coomb.' J. B. Frerich 1	*	1870
Texhoma & Staniforth K. & K. 5	200	1790
Tex-O-Kan Oil Co. J. H. White 1	25	1405
Shamrock Oil Co. Goldsmith 6	100	1345
BURKBURNETT		
Baldwin Bros. et al P. P. Langford 16	*	1085
B. W. Reed et al Fee 1	*	1420
ELECTRA		
Burnett Ranch O. Co. Burnett Est. 4	155	1815
Callender et al Hobson 1	*	930
Empire Gas & Fuel Co. Pierce Fee 5	150	1601
Evangeline Pet. Co. T. W. Roberts 1	*	2007
Gulf Pro. Co. Burnett Est. 23	100	1592
Burnett Est. 24	90	1589
L. P. Hammond et al Burnett Est. 1	*	200
Texas Prod. & Shippers Co. Ltd. Goetz 7	40	870
United Prod. Co. Jennings 5	50	1815
IOWA PARK and K-M-A		
Bower-Bass & Dillard R. M. Peeler 3	200	1772
J. A. Gardner et al R. M. Peeler 2	250	1670
Gulf Prod. Co. D. F. Rhodes 1	*	1902
Clifford Mooers et al Kemp & Allen 2	45	1620
Petroleum Prod. Co. Newt Maer 5.	45	791
YOUNG COUNTY		
Brock et al McBrayer 1	*	550
Eagle Creek Oil Co. Cheeves 1	*	1115
EASTLAND-RANGER		
Barkley et al Wright 5	25	3750
Continental Oil & Gas Co. Sneed 1.	100	3655
Dixie Oil Co. Waggoner 1	25	3685
Daugherty et al Johnson 1	*	3805
STEPHENS COUNTY		
Mid-Kansas Oil & Gas Co. Lowe 2.	300	3295
Pitzer & West C. T. Stoker 1	¶8	4055
Sun Oil Co. Rosenquest 1	15	1798
Texas Fidelity Oil Corp. Cook 1	*	2100
RICHLAND		
Godley Oil Co.'s Allison 7	350	2975
Allison 8	150	2976
Oxford Oil Co.'s Davis 2 "a"	125	2975
Sun Oil Co.'s Brown 11	1500	2950
POWELL		
Brandon & McCamey's Woolens 3	¶	1015
Elliott et al's Hill 5	225	2960
Texas-Magnolia's Kent 23	35	1575
Tidal Oil Co.'s Ramsey 10-B.	60	1605
GULF COAST		
Spindle Top—		
John Wynne et al's Sunshine 1	16	910
Saratoga—		
Rio Bravo Oil Co.'s 2-P	*	2978
Batson—		
East Batson Oil Co.'s Allen 7	10	775
Deutser's Trustee 9	10	910
Goose Creek—		
Humble Oil & Ref. Co.'s Gaillard 25 acres 14, wo	40	2190
Southern Exploration Co.'s Wright 6	15	2380
Hull—		
Republic Prod. Co.'s Dolbear 7, wo.	1500	2525

Company, Well and Location	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Orange—		
Brownie Babbette Oil Co.'s McLean 9, wo	50	3600
SOUTH LOUISIANA		
Evangeline—		
Gulf Refg. Co. of La.'s J. C. 34	60	2325
MIRANDO		
Associated Oil Interests' No. 11	100	....
Alonzo Jr. Oil Co.'s No. 5, Sur. 605	500	....
Shasta Oil Co.'s No. 7	150	....
Rydal Oil Co.'s No. 2	100	....
Poor Boy Oil Co.'s No. 1	100	....
Allsworth Bros.' No. 3	100	....
LULING		
Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Schubert 9	2000	....
United North & South Oil Co.'s Maggie Moore 2	800	....

You Be the Judge !

Study These Two Valve Designs Which Will Give You Better Service?

Here are two types of standing valves. Study them carefully. Then decide which is better for your work.

One is the old type, in use for years. Loose, leaky leather rings, always troublesome and inefficient. INSIDE the working barrel, therefore with a ball and seat no bigger in diameter than that of the traveling valve —A serious evil because the crude, forced through the narrow passages at high speed, and subjected to vacuum, suffers a reduction in gravity, causing CUT OIL AND B. S.

The other illustration shows the new type—the ROARK. Being OUTSIDE the working barrel, it permits a bigger ball and seat—discouraging cut oil and B. S. It allows a bigger pump stroke, giving greater capacity. California type ball and seat eliminates pounding. NO cups or leather rings.

With this presentation of facts, we leave it to you as to whether or not the ROARK is worth a trial in your work. At your supply house or direct.

At Your Supply House or Direct

Texas Oil Pump Co

Waco, Texas

Arkansas

Company, Well and Location	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Stephens Field, Columbia County—		
Atlantic Oil Prod. Co.'s Murphy 4, 14-15-20	5	2112
Stephens Field, Ouachita County—		
Gulf Ref'g Co.'s Hall 2, 31-15-19	25	2180
Total, 2 wells	30	
Irma Field, Nevada County—		
Autrey Oil Co.'s Womack 2, 10-14-21	100	1154
Smackover Field, Ouachita County—		
Anderson et al's Anderson 3, 26-15-17	35	2277
Anderson Trust's Anderson 4, 26-15-17	40	2372
Arkansas Drilling Co.'s Reynolds 3, 24-15-17	60	2290
Arkansas-Invincible Oil Corp.'s McRae 5, 30-15-16	30	2260
Patton 8, 31-15-16	35	2260
Atlantic Oil Prod. Co.'s Smith 4, 25-15-17	75	2322
Dr. Clark et al's School Lot 1, 28-15-16	45	2328
J. E. Crosby's Berry 3, 33-15-15	120	1997
Forrest Oil Co.'s Cramer 15, 22-15-16	110	2291
Staves et al's Jeffus 1, 26-15-17	60	2355
Jeffus 2, 26-15-17	40	2324
Sutton et al's Minor 2, 20-15-16	125	2321
The Texas Co.'s Berry 5, 33-15-15	120	2004
Whittaker et al's Shirey-Berg 1, 29-15-16	50	2318
Smackover Field, Union County—		
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.'s Alpin 4, 11-16-15	75	1995
Cherokee Pet. Co.'s Burton 3, 25-16-16	300	2035
Burton 6, 25-16-16	400	2094
Federal Pet. Co.'s Childs 2, 8-16-16	125	2082
Ohio Oil Co.'s Scott 1, 19-16-15	100	2082
Roxana Pet. Co.'s Flenniken C-1, 8-16-15	80	1986
Rutledge et al's Hodges 1, 1-16-17	45	2261
Simon et al's Burton 1, 25-16-16	300	2081
Sure Oil Corp.'s Smith 7, 24-16-16	135	2081
The Texas Co.'s Hedgewood 6, 24-16-16	300	2136
Hedgewood 8, 24-16-16	175	2103
Total, 25 wells	2980	

Louisiana

Company, Well and Location	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Bellevue District—		
Weatherbee et al's Fee F-2, 23-19-11	¶½	318
Homer District—		
White Oil Corp.'s Oaks 18, 30-21-7	*	1803
Monroe Gas Field, Morehouse Parish—		
Amalgamated Oil Co.'s Southern 2, 53-20-4e	¶7	2198
Humphries Carbon Co.'s Spyker 1 17-20-5e	¶25	2250
Monroe Gas Field, Ouachita Parish—		
Oil Fields Exploration Co.'s Collins 1, 18-19-5e	¶3	2189
Southern Carbon Co.'s Fee 34, 21-19-5e	¶28	2239
The Texas Co.'s La-Del 1, 2-19-4e	¶16	2175
Total, 5 wells	¶74	
Cotton Valley Field—		
Gulf Ref. Co.'s Hodges 2, 11-21-10	400	2547
Invincible Oil Co.'s Merritt 3, 14-21-10	75	2556
Total, 2 wells	475	
Sarepta District, Bossier Parish—		
Atlantic Oil Prod. Co.'s Bodcau Lbr. 1, 24-23-12	40	2716

California

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Torrance—		
C. C. M. Oil Co., Del Amo 9	160	3660
Del Amo 18	285	3679
Fullerton Oil Co., Barlow 1	350	3600
Shell Co., Bluemle 6	200	3860
Bluemle 7	275	3865
March 7	375	3860
Scarborough 5	250	3850
Standard, Dominguez 7	200	3865
Kettler 2	125	3875
Kettler 3	100	3845
Marble fee 18	400	3740
Superoil Oil Co., Torrance 24	375	3830
Torrance 28	625	3818
Torrance 39	60	3795
Long Beach—		
Henderson Pet. Co., Warren 1	250	4569
Hub Oil Co., Security 1	600	4480
Santa Fe Springs—		
Wilshire Oil Co., Baker 2	50	4625

Eastern States

SOUTHEASTERN OHIO

Washington County—		
Jas. Hadley & Co., J. Hadley 2	5	....
Carter Oil Co., S. Archer 2	¶2	....
C. E. Smith & Co., Ida M. Archer 4	2	....
Earl Stephenson, Earl Mallett 2	2	....
O. S. Rechard & Co., N. L. Wick 1	3	....
F. L. Johnson, G. H. & J. D. Bute 1	2	....
Ohio Glenn Oil Co., F. D. Kern 1	2	....
Noble County—		
E. E. King & Co., W. V. Warren 1	2	....
E. C. Merry & Co., F. Moore 1	*	....
Henderson, Nan & Co., John Nan 9	5	....
Mideast Oil Co., O. Croft 1	¶¼	....
Wm. Patton & Co., Noble Davis 2	¶¼	....
Coshocton County—		
Pure Oil Co., J. I. Umble 2	6	....

CENTRAL OHIO

Wayne County—		
Logan Gas Co., M. V. Caskey 1	*	....

F & T STEAM BOILERS

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You buy service when you order oil-country boilers—and, take it from the fellows who run them, you get plenty of it when you specify F & Ts.

It is nothing short of astonishing the way these sturdy veterans stand up year after year under the stiffest conditions boilers ever have to put up with—until you examine them more closely.

Then you note the construction of F & Ts, their tightness, their roominess and their convenience. You consider that 60 years' experience is back of them, and you begin to understand the remarkable reputation that F & Ts have built up wherever oil is produced.

F & Ts give full horsepower rating when and where wanted. A model for every oil country need, all built to conform to the laws of the state in which they operate.

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Los Angeles, Calif.—Hillman-Cooney, Inc., 1011-12 Wright Callender Bldg.
Casper, Wyoming—Northwestern Supply Company.
Beaumont, Texas—Brooks Supply Company.
Wewoka, Oklahoma—Colonial Supply Company.
El Dorado, Kansas—Oil Field Specialties Supply Company.
Fort Worth, Texas—Longhart Supply Company, 608 1st National Bank Bldg.
Louisiana, Arkansas and Houston, Texas—Petroleum Supply Company.

Company, Well, Location—	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Daugherty Bros., F. & M. Snell 2..	¶¼	....
Ohio Oil Co., P. Shelley 3.....	80	....
Arthur & Mill , A. W. Latimer 2...	¶1	....
Licking County—		
Carter Oil Co., C. Derginger 1.....	65	....
Spindler & Donaldson, W. H. Rogers 1	3	....
Wehrle Interests, Jas. Taylor 3.....	5	....
W. Gorman 1	¶2	....
Holmes County—		
East Ohio Gas Co., W. A. Smith 1..	¶5	....
J. Allison 1	¶¼	....
Klise-Erckston & McCamel, Chas. Barnes 1 .....¶2¼		....
Cuyahoga County—		
Empire Gas & Fuel Co., Chas. Todd 1	*	3132
East Ohio Gas Co., J. F. Pierce 1..	¶½	....
Wiser Oil Co., Hathaway 1.....	¶½	....
Athens County—		
Logan Gas Co., S. W. Wildinan 2..	*	....
McBride & Co., Sid H. Johnson 1..	¶½	....
Hocking County—		
Logan Gas Co., J. L. Mauk 5.....	¶½	....
Kachelmacher Est., J. T. Tracey 12	208	....
Ohio Fuel Supply Co., E. N. Hallen 1	2	....
Coshocton County—		
Pure Oil Co., J. J. Umbed 2.....	5	....
Perry County—		
J. Dennman & Co., Pat Cominskey 12	5	....
Knox County—		
East Ohio Gas Co., H. S. Smurlet 13	3	....
Lorain County—		
Chestnut Oil Co., Cath. Wychoff 3..	¶½	....
Ashland County—		
Logan Gas Co., W. W. Brown 1....	*	....
NORTHWESTERN OHIO		
Mercer County—		
P. Harkless, S. Blim 1.....	2	....
Samuel Tate & Son, J. Brunswick 1	4	....
Delta Oil Co., L. Klingehurn 3....	3	....
Sam Albe, P. Fecher 1.....	1	....
O. J. McGinggin & Co., H. Wenker 1	2	....
G. Locknett & Co., G. M. McAfee 1	2	....
Wood County—		
George E. Grant & Son, G. E. Grant 2	5	1503
G. E. Grant 5	40	1510
B. C. Conklin, C. C. Lapointe 2....	12	....
J. E. Wetton, G. W. De Vina 2....	20	....
Paulding County—		
W. C. H. Oil Co., C. Yearling 1....	75	....
U. S. A. Oil Co., Wm. King 2.....	250	....
Aetna Drilling Co., Thos. Lamb 1..	75	....
Hardin County—		
Roundhead Oil & Gas Co., Erwin Heter 4	30	1494
Cockley Oil Co., G. Erientree 1....	35	1481
Schmidt & Co., J. Hill 1.....	¶¼	1430
Van Wert County—		
Luna Trust Co., T. R. Hughes 6...	15	1239
Wheeler Oil Co., Wm. George 2....	20	....
Unknown, Steve Germam 1.....	10	....
Ottawa County—		
Magsig & Son, W. E. Stewart 1....	14	1290
Fox & Co., J. B. Notcher 1.....	9	1311
Elmore Oil & Gas Co., Albert Weis 3	12	1320
Auglaize County—		
W. V. Young & Co., W. E. Cook 2.	2	....
Blair & Co., Dave Howell 1.....	10	....
E. L. Kirk & Co., F. Zeigenbush 1..	10	....
Darke County—		
Mondurke Oil Co., J. F. Patton 9..	10	....
J. F. Patton 10	15	....
Allen County—		
C. A. Peavey & Co., Elias Lewis 9..	10	1350
Shelby County—		
Cashdollar Oil Co., J. Zimmerman 1	2	....
INDIANA		
Knox County—		
P. C. Andrews & Co., S. T. Barlow 1	20	1260
Sullivan County—		
Mansfield & Co., G. Parks 1.....	*	792
ILLINOIS		
Wabash County—		
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co., D. Wright 8.	140	....

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Colonial Steel Company

Established 1901

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Cincinnati Detroit Chicago St. Louis Denver
Salt Lake City Wallace, Idaho
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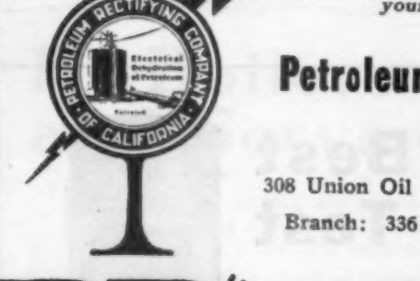

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Southern Brass Mfg. Co.

Houston, Texas. U. S. A.

Company, Well and Location	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Adams Covner Co., J. T. Smith 4...	130	....
Coon Creek Oil Co., A. Belhl 1....	80	....
Young & Co., John Leek 1.....	*	....
Tumberlake & Co., G. W. Lovelette 1	*	....
Monroe County—		
Ohio Oil Co., Antone Gaertner 11..	25	....

Eastern States

PENNSYLVANIA

Bradford Field—		
South Penn Oil Co., Jones 1.....	7	....
Weston 67	2	....
Bingham 150, tract 49.....	7	....
Erie 1	4	....
Bingham 499, tract 35	2	....
Bingham 440, tract 1	3	....
Fee 12	3	....
Ridel 366	4	....
Dunlavey Bros. & Co., Dunlavey 27	30	....
Hingeville & Co., Hingeville 9.....	10	....
Wright, Hurley & Co., S. P. O. 1..	5	....
Kinley & Co., Mantz 1.....	5	....
Forest Oil Co., Bingham 491 tract 38	5	....
Baldwin 1	*	....
Noble 1	3	....
J. T. Magee, Rave 1.....	4	....
R. Landers & Co., Landers 11.....	7	....
G. W. Bevarnd, Bingham 391 tract 69	5	....
Henretta & Co., Bingham 423 tract 15	7	....
Kennedy & Co., Bingham 136 tract 47	7	....
Hazlewood Oil Co., Bingham 370 tract 1	7	....
Associated Prod. Co., Bingham 184 tract 261	7	....
Bingham 212 tract 1	3	....
Bingham 212 tract 2	3	....
Bingham 567 tract 273	2	....
Bingham 591 tract 275	2	....
Dele & Co., Franchot 11.....	4	....
Center Middle Field—		
Titusville Trust Co., Hoffman 25....	7	....
Hoffman 26	7	....
C. E. Carnahan, Siggins 23.....	7	....
Renbold & Co., Often 2.....	7	....
Pennsylvania Gas Co., Lot 335-840.	¶½	....
Greene County—		
Carnegie Nat. Gas Co., Melvin Mitchell 1	¶3	....
Peoples Nat. Gas Co., J. E. Rice 1.	*	....
Watter, Null & Co., J. W. Ashby 1..	¶3	....
Philadelphia Oil Co., Wm. Warrick 1	*	....
Mercer County—		
Bream & Co., Bream 3.....	2	....
Erie Oil & Gas Co., Oaks 2.....	2	....

NEW YORK

Allegany County—		
Empire Gas & Fuel Co., Empire 1..	7	....
Empire 2	3	....
Empire 3	3	....
Jennings & Co., Jennings 1.....	7	....
Forest Oil Co., Forest 1.....	5	....
Sawnett Oil Co., Sawnett 1.....	5	....
Burr Oil Co., Burr 1.....	3	....
L. Williams, Williams 1.....	3	....
Albert Oil Co., Albert 1.....	5	....
E. Phillips, Phillips 1.....	3	....
Albert Oil Co., Albert 2.....	3	....
Allegany-Bradford Co., Fee 1.....	3	....
Richardson & Co., Norton 1.....	3	....
Lavens & Co., Lavens 1.....	3	....
Richburg Field—		
R. S. & P. Oil Co., Andrews 1.....	10	....
Jennings & Co., Owens 1.....	10	....
Hazelwood Oil Co., Fee 1.....	5	....
Bolivar Field—		
Rice & Welch, Bardeen 30.....	75	....
W. F. Lain & Co., Green 1.....	10	....

WEST VIRGINIA

Kanawha County—		
United Fuel Gas Co., D. W. Stump 1	¶1	....
F. A. Summers 1	¶1	....
C. W. Lipps 3	¶2	....
J. A. Osborne 2.....	¶2	....
W. L. Devert 1	¶1	....
Empire Pet. Co., Harriet Morgan 5..	10	....
Roane County—		
United Fuel Gas Co., F. Nichols 1..	5	....
P. M. Simmons 1	¶2½	....
Summers 1	¶2	....
Gilmer County—		
Morris Gainer & Co., M. E. Zinn 2.	*	....

Company, Well and Location	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Hope Gas Co., Fisher 3	¶¼	....
Hope Construction & Refg. Co., F. Gainer 3	*	....
Marshall County—		
Manufacturers Light & Heat Co., Hicks-Dipes 2	¶3	....
M. A. Walton 1	¶3	....
Doddridge County—		
J. E. Trainer, Anderson Perine 1	¶2	....
Engle Run O. & G. Co., D. Adams 2	*	....
Lewis County—		
Reno Oil & Gas Co., Lough 1	*	....
McCall Oil & Gas Co., G. W. Hall 1	*	....
Calhoun County—		
Chemical Oil Co., Miller Heirs 1	1	....
Thos. Crawley & Co., T. F. Rowland 1	¶2½	....
Wood County—		
Hoaglan Oil Co., E. Odgen 7	25	....
Lincoln County—		
Columbus Gas & Electric Co., J. F. Grass 399	2	....
Hancock County—		
Mt. Heveb Oil & Gas Co., C. S. Truax 1	¶¼	....
Cabell County—		
Monickle Gas Co., C. Childers 1	¶1	....
Tyler County—		
Morgan Bros. & Co., Grant Thomas 1	¶2	....
Harrison County—		
Reserve Gas Co., A. Lewis 1	2	....
KENTUCKY		
Lee County—		
Petroleum Exploration Co., G. W. Betner 8	40	....
G. W. Betner 9	40	....
Gourley-Brandenburg 6	*	....
Rufe Jackson 2	15	....
Hupp, Duff & Co., Dave Mays Hrs. 13	20	....
George Porter 1	30	....
Black Gum Oil Co., Gourley-McGuire 4	50	....
Fred Miles, Dunningham 1	4	....
Halley Production Co., Gourley-McGuire 8	5	....
Petroleum Co., Congleton 1	*	....
Allen County—		
H. A. Kiser, Travelstead 4	2	290
Kentucky Developing Co., H. Rather 1	5	492
Foster & Co., Barbee 11	3	317
Central Prod. & Refg. Co., Barbee Heirs 13	2	270
Peerson & Neeley, Harris 1	3	367
Kenmont Oil Co., Keen 17	*	380
Barren County—		
Brendall & Co., James 1	1	670
Fred Moore, McCubbin 2	14	530
J. G. Esslinger, Mann 1	10	578
Maxey & Kepel, Childress 7	15	474
South Saint Paul Oil & Gas Co., Vincent 3	6	628
Owensboro Field—		
McCombs Prod. & Refg. Co., Henderson 1	*	1000
Greasy Creek Oil Co., Dave King 2	*	....
Panther Creek Oil Co., Bob Miller 6	10	752
Dearborne Oil Co., C. Taylor 3	12	747
Bud Baker 2	10	732
Warren County—		
Clark & Co., Gillispie 2	25	1076
Westland Oil Corp., C. A. Keller 25	12	1117
Makeever Bros., Young 10	30	704
Cumberland County—		
Combest & Morris, Hunter Short 1	20	420
Alpa Oil Co., Thomas 1	*	....
Wayne County—		
Dillon, Marsh & Brown, J. H. Brown 3	10	....
J. H. Brown 4	14	....
Lawrence-Johnson Counties—		
Union Gas & Oil Co., W. D. Lester 1	20	....
Johnson-Magoffin Counties—		
Petroleum Exploration Co., W. S. Adams 25	4	....
Morgan County—		
Petroleum Exploration Co., Kendall Bros. 3	¶1	....

Defies Gravity

TAKE A SLANT at the picture. It may appear to you that with the hook in this inverted position the safety latch would slide downward.

But not so. Sucker Rod Hooks do sometimes turn upside down in actual service and when carrying a load. "SAFETY" would be a misnomer as applied to the Stewart Hook if it were possible for the latch to become disengaged by accident.

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Further Reduction on Eastern Crudes Tends to Stop Drilling Small Wells

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 11.—Operators over the entire Eastern fields are still wondering where the price of crude oil will end up. With the best of Pennsylvania grades at a point below the $3 mark, there are many that can not see a profit in drilling operations, when nothing but small strippers can be expected, at the best. This may have a tendency to bring about a shut down. Drilling has been continued all through the slump, but now with crude at its lowest point for the season, there is little doubt but what drilling operations will be curtailed to a minimum.

Kentucky crude, both the lighter and medium grades, has gone along with the Pennsylvania grades, the Somerset light going to $1.70 and the medium to $1.55. Even the drillers for shallow oil can hardly withstand the recent cuts, and say that as soon as present drilling wells are completed the tools will be hung up until a more opportune market is available. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have also been hard hit with the crude prices, and will not show the great development that was expected during the early season.

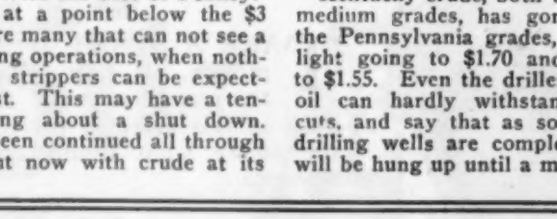
The week in review was an active one and the next few weeks will be the same, as operators are rushing all drilling wells to completions and about the only new locations and new drilling wells are those of the natural gas companies that are not in the least affected by the crude values. The total completions for the week were 190 wells, 24 dry holes, 34 gas wells, with a volume of 48,750,000 cubic feet, and 132 oil wells, with a flush of 2217 barrels. This is an increase of 19 completed wells over the previous week, 927 barrels more production, eight less dry holes and two less gas wells. The decrease in gas produced amounted to 19,750,000 cubic feet.

The usual amount of work is doing in the old Pennsylvania fields, especially the Bradford field, but usually the wells are very light, but in the flood district maintain their production a long time. The best well for the week in that field was Dunlavey & Co.'s No. 27 on the Dunlavey farm, which showed a flush of around 30 barrels. The Hungeville Company found a 10-barrel well on the Hungeville farm, and outside of these the other best completions were from seven barrels down.

An unusual strike was made in the Bolivar field, in New York, when Rice & Welch drilled in a 75-barrel well in No. 30 on the Bardeen farm. This is the best completion in that part of the country for a number of years. Wells good for 10 barrels were found in Bolivar and Richburg fields, while Allegany County wells were rather light. The best completion in West Virginia was a 25-barrel pumper found by the Hoaglan Oil Company on the Ogden farm, in Williams district, Wood County.

Kentucky is quite busy at the present time, not in any one field, but in nearly every producing county in the state, rushing through the completion of present drilling wells, and the next week or so should show close around 50 or more new wells, which means a shut down of the tools when the wells are brought in.

Southeastern Ohio is showing quietude, and nothing but small strippers. Central Ohio comes to the front with at least three producers of note, the best of which is the Kachelmachers Estate's No. 12 James Tracey farm, in Ward township, Hocking County, the well doing 208 barrels from the deep Clinton sand. In Perry township, Licking County, the Carter Oil Company's No. 1 Derfinger farm showed 65 barrels, while in Wayne County the Ohio Oil Company struck an 80-barrel well at No. 3 Peter Shelley farm, also a Clinton sander. In Northwestern Ohio, Paulding County comes to the front with a 250-barrel gusher from the Trenton Lime formation, and a 75-barrel well on the Yearling farm, in the same county, and another 75-barrel well to the northeast in advance of something like three miles, was brought in that broadens out the field for that distance. Hardin County, one of the late prospective fields, is surprising the trade with wells ranging up around 30 barrels.



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Permits Granted and Locations for New Wells

(California—Kansas—Oklahoma—Texas—Arkansas—Louisiana)

OKLAHOMA

Carter County—Humble Oil & Refg. Co.'s Jennings 2, C NW NW SE 28-1s-3w. Tidal Osage Oil Co.'s Carson 1, C SE SW NE 28-1s-3w. Sykes et al's Parnell 1, C NW NE NW 34-1s-3w. Schermerhorn's Lowery 1. C SE NE NW 9-4s-2w. Carter Oil Co.'s Mullen 12, 37 ft W of No. 4, NE¼ 16-4s-2w.

Creek County—C. F. Noble's Lewis 1, C SW NE SW 7-14-7. Oklahoma Prod. & Refg. Corp.'s 2, SEc NE 30-14-8. Hartman & Sons' 1, NEc SW SW 17-16-12. Cosden Oil & Gas Co.'s Walker 2, NWc SW NW 32-14-10.

Custer County—Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Cut Finger 1, NWc SE 17-13-14w.

Garvin County—Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co.'s Parnell 12, SWc NE SW SE 9-1n-3w.

Mounds Townsite—Calvin et al's Mounds 1, 8-16-12. C. F. Noble 1, 8-16-12. Wirt & Hancock 1, 8-16-12.

Grady County—Hawkins & Young's Huggins 1, C SW 31-10-8w. Stagner's McCoughtry 2, C SW NW NE 23-5n-8w.

Hughes County—Tidal Osage Oil Co.'s Smart 1, C SE NE SE 13-7-6w.

Jefferson County—Oklahoma Southern Oil Co.'s Smart 1. C SE NE SE 13-7s-6w.

Kay County—O'Kansas Oil Co.'s Morgan 1, NEc NW NE 28-26-2w.

Lincoln County—Atlas Drilling Co.'s Key West Townsite 1. NW¼ 12-14-6.

Muskogee County—Powell's Anderson 5, C SE 8-14-15.

Osage County—Phillips Pet. Co.'s 16, C NE NE SE 11-27-5. Pioneer Oil Co.'s 3, C E L NW 5-20-11. Markham & Breene's 1A, SWc SE SW SW 14-21-10; 2, C S L SW 24-21-10; 10, NWc SE NW NW 23-21-10. Barnsdall's 25, NEc SW NE NE 31-21-12. Osage Arrow Co.'s 17, SEc SW SE SE 14-22-10. Owen Osage Gas Co.'s 300, C S L SE 5-22-11. Red Bank Oil Co.'s 5, SEc SW SE SW 20-23-8. E. B. Lawson's 10. NWc SW NW SW 20-23-8; 10, NWc SW NW NW 28-25-8. Texas Co.'s 8, NEc SE NE NE 29-25-8. Pawhuska Oil & Gas Co.'s 1, 50 ft NE of No. 1, in the SW¼ 25-26-8. Evidence Oil Co.'s 76, SWc SE 20-28-11.

Okmulgee County—Logan & Wallace's Graves 5, SEc SW NE 8-13-12. Galbreath et al's Freeman 1, C E L NE SW 26-13-13.

Pawnee County—Kelly & Chandler's Hill 1, NEc SW 1-21-5. Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Saunders 3, SW¼ 4-22-3. Victor Oil Co.'s Bell 1, SEc SW SE NE 25-22-6. Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Lesher 2, SEc NE NE 21-20-6. Twin State Oil Co.'s Fleming 1, SEc 8-20-7.

Payne County—O'Herrin & Hughes's Munn 1, SWc NW 1-17-5.

Seminole County—Magnolia Pet. Co.'s 1, C SE SW SW 25-8-7. Ramsey et al's Cumseh 1, NWc NE NE 36-8-7. Ramsey et al's Geisey 1, SWc SE SW 19-8-8. Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Joshua 1, SWc 29-8-8. Sykes & Boggs's Willis 4, C NW SE NE 31-8-8. Kingwood Oil Co.'s Grayson 1, SWc NW SW 9-9-8. Pure Oil Co.'s Bruner 6. C NE NE SE 9-10-8. Sinclair Oil & Gas Co.'s Hill 1, C NW NE NE 9-10-8. Roxana Pet. Co.'s Brown 6, C NW NW SW 10-10-8. Amerada Pet. Co.'s Bruner 8. C SW NW SE 16-10-8. Gypsy Oil Co.'s Bruner 7, C NW SW SE 16-10-8. Tidal Osage Oil Co.'s Annie King 2, C NW SW SW 14-10-8.

Stephens County—Best of All Oil Co.'s Armstrong 1, SWc SE SE 24-1s-9w. Bymer Bennett's Sledge 1, NWc SW NW 33-1n-7w.

Tulsa County—Charles Page's 6, NEc SW SW SW 6-19-12. Terwilleger et al's 3, NWc SW NW 8-19-12. Brooks Drilling Co.'s 1, SWc NW SW 29-19-12.

Wagoner County—Hillside Oil & Gas Co.'s 1, C S L SE SW 33-16-15.

KANSAS

Butler County—Davidson et al's Schwartz 1, northwest of the northwest of the northeast of 34-25-6e.

Ellis County—Jos. Davis et al's 1, northwest corner of 14-12-16.

Greenwood County—Gillespie et al's Browning 6, northeast of the southeast of the northeast of 19-22-10. Sinclair Oil & Gas Co.'s Browning 5, northwest of the southwest of the northwest of 20-22-10. Mid-Kansas Oil & Gas Co.'s Martindale 11, center of the south line of the southwest of 31-23-10. Houston-Oklahoma Oil Co.'s 1, northwest of the southwest of the northwest of 14-24-12. Cosden Oil & Gas Co.'s 1, northwest corner of the southeast of the northwest of 14-24-12. Buck et al's Pixler 1, northwest corner of the southwest of the northwest of 10-22-10.

Sumner County—Tidal Oil Co.'s Milligan 1, southeast corner of 6-35-1e.

ARKANSAS

Ouachita County—Forrest Oil Co.'s C. E. Cramer 5, 22-15-16, 200 ft N and E of SWc W½ SW¼ SW¼. Gilliland Oil Co.'s Smith 4, 36-15-17, 200 ft N and E of SWc SE¼ SE¼. Sure Oil Corp.'s Stringfellow 1, 28-15-16, old well, to be deepened. Sutton et al's Ebenezer 1, 20-15-16. 150 ft N and E of SWc SW¼ SE¼ 2 acre tract.

Union County—Bauxite Oil Co.'s Murphy 1, 35-16-15, 200 ft S and W of NEc of Sec. Dyer Bros.'s Stout Lumber Co. 1, 31-15-16, 200 ft N and W of SEc of Sec. Federal Pet. Co.'s Ballard 3, 10-16-15, 200 ft S and W of NEc SW¼ SE¼. Freeman et al's Burton 1, 25-16-16, 200 ft S and E of NWc SE¼. Gulf Ref. Co.'s Burton A-1, 25-16-16, 150 ft S and E of NWc SE¼ NE¼. Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Bradford 1, 8-16-15, 165 ft S and E of NWc NW¼ NW¼. Pure Oil Co.'s Burns 2, 20-16-15, center north line NW¼ NE¼ 10-acre tract. Star Oil Co.'s Burton 3, 25-16-16, center east line SW¼ NW¼. United Central Oil Corp.'s Craig 2, 15-16-15, center north line SW¼ NE¼.

CALIFORNIA

Long Beach Field—A. T. Jergins Trust's 14, 19-4-12.

Rosecrans Field—E. J. Miley's Athens 1, 7-3-13. Union Oil Co.'s Athens 3, 18-3-13. Federal Drilling Co.'s Barbour 1, 12-3-14. Associated Oil Co.'s Haviland 1, 18-3-13.

Torrance Field—Superior Oil Co.'s Torrance 48, 24-4-14; 49, 24-4-14; 50, 24-4-14. Sentinel Oil Co.'s Joughin 12, 24-4-14; 13, 24-4-14. Standard Oil Co.'s Joughin 11, 19-4-13; Marble Fee 24. 22-4-14; Joughin 2, 30-4-13. Fullerton Oil Co.'s Salen 1, 16-4-14.

Newport Field—Monarch Dev. Co.'s Orange Co. 2, 28-6-10.

Santa Fe Springs—Pet. Midway Co. Ltd.'s Matern Three 8, 6-3-11.

Dominguez Field—Shell Co.'s Reyes 13, 33-3-13.

Kern County Field—J. F. McMahon 1, 7-31-22.

Midway Field—Retrieve Pet. Co.'s 1, 21-31-32. Combined Oil Co.'s 16, 14-31-22. Big Ten Oil Co.'s 8, 36-32-23.

Elk Hills Field—Pacific Oil Co.'s 6, 35-30-24.

Wheeler Ridge Field—General Pet. Corp.'s 3, 28-11-20.

Kern River Field—Wilmer Oil Co.'s 4, 20-28-28.

LOUISIANA

Caddo Parish—The Texas Co.'s Hobbs A-6, 28-21n-15w, 850 ft W and 250 ft S of NE cor of NW¼.

Ouachita Parish—Southern Carbon Co.'s Fee 40, 7-19n-5e, 1700 ft E and 300 ft S of NW cor of sec.

Webster Parish—Invincible Oil Co.'s Lindsay 1, 22-21n-10w, 305 ft S and 330 ft W of NE cor NW¼ of NW¼.

TEXAS

Archer County—Shamrock Oil Co.'s N. D. Goldsmith 8, G. P. Diggs sur, 150 ft to E and 759 ft to S line; 9, 300 ft N No. 6; J. T. Richardson 9, G. P. Diggs sur, 336 ft E No. 9. Griswold Oil Corp.'s L. F. Wilson 7, Amer Trib sur, blk 31, 50 ft S No. 4; 2, sec 22, 150 ft to N and W lines; 3, 300 ft E No. 1. The Texas Co.'s W. L. Andrews 1, R. Carson sur, 150 ft to N and E lines. E. W. Carter's W. F. Parrish 1, H&TC Ry sur, sec 26, NW Cor. R. W. Dilday's L. H. Farmer 1, W. C. Winters sur, blk 14, 150 ft to S and E lines. C. O. Hinshaw's T. Mankin 3, S. P. Ry No. 1 sur, 150 ft to N and E lines. Carter & Balyeat's B. Z. Lyle 1, S. P. Ry sur, sec 2, 1470 ft E No. 2; 2, 150 ft to S and W lines; L. F. Wilson 1, Wm. Harris sur, 150 ft to N and W lines. Texhoma Oil & Ref. Co.'s Kemp & Kempner 6, W. V. F. L. sur, sec 2, 150 ft to S and W lines. Oil Investment Co.'s L. F. Wilson G-1, Amer Trib sur, blk 114, 150 ft to N and W lines. W. E. Norton's R. N. Graham 3, J. W. Snell sur, 175 ft to S and W lines. J. Ray Dee's Mrs. C. Waggoner 1, Club Ranch sur, sec 8, 150 ft to S and E lines. Staley & Wynne's A. P. Nichols 1, Amer Trib sur, blk 30, 150 ft to S and W lines.

Bexar County—Helvetia Oil Co.'s Smith Hrs. 1, S. Smith sur, 200 ft to S and E lines. Hamilton & Kennon's F. Timmerman 1, M. F.

Weekly Comparison of New Wells

Following is a condensed table giving a comparison of permits or locations made for new wells in Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and California:

Number of New Wells for Week Ending

State—	May 10	May 17	May 24	May 31	June 7	June 14	June 21	June 28	July 5	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
Kansas	7	21	61	27	18	...	...	17	9	8	12	13	...	9
Oklahoma	140	17	80	124	68	61	81	78	70	59	111	75	62	60
Arkansas	74	57	35	39	36	22	33	24	...	18	34	43	...	13
Louisiana	17	12	16	13	13	11	14	13	4	8	7	9	10	3
Texas	174	142	192	162	117	104	145	132	134	65	90	131	103	102
California	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	22	24	27	22	24
Totals	412	303	384	365	215	198	273	264	244	180	278	298	197	211

Rodriguez sur No. 4, 340 ft N Morgan 1. W. L. McClanahan's Winkler Hrs. 1, Jno. M. Springer No. 31 sur, 430 ft to N and 150 ft to W line. Idaho Oil Co.'s W. B. Kilborn 7, Jas. T. White sur, 500 ft N No. 1.

Brown County—Mahlsteadt-Mook Oil Co.'s G. B. Gaines 2, Wm. Miller sur, 150 ft to N and E lines.

Bowie County—Boyd Oil Co.'s C. H. Thompson 1. J. Barkman sur, North Central.

Callahan County—Godley Oil & Gas Co.'s W. T. Waggoner 1, H&TC Ry sur, sec 28, NE cor Miller Bros.' Forbes 10, TE&L No. 2279 sur, 150 ft to S and W lines. R. W. Mancill's H. Wagley 1, TE&L No. 2996 sur, 150 ft to W and 450 ft to S line. Sprowls, Harwell & Cook's H. Wagley 6, D&D Asy sur, sec 2, 300 ft E No. 5, P. T. C. Oil Co.'s R. D. Williams 4, TE&L No. 2298 sur, 750 ft to N and 150 ft to W line. Terrell & Watt's F. E. Clark 2, D&D Asy sur, sec 15, 1470 ft to S and 150 ft to W line. Chappell & Hadcock's D. Lawson 2, sec 138, 750 ft to N and 300 ft to W line. R. H. Lake's J. H. Cunningham 1, Univ. Lands sur, sec 185, 55 ft to N and 900 ft to E line. J. W. Keyes' J. E. Pruitt 2, TE&L No. 2287 sur, 300 ft S No. 1 E. L. Bradley's O. Wagley 6, TE&L Co. No. 2995 sur, No. Map.

Caldwell County—Finnell & Miles' W. J. Tiller 1. Jno. Henry sur, 150 ft to N and E lines.

Eastland County—Archer Star Prod. Co.'s H. L. McDonald 1, H&TC Ry sur, sec 11, 150 ft to N and E lines. C. W. Donley et al's N. Fox 1, McLennan C. S. L. sur, sec 24, 530 ft to S and 150 ft to W line.

Guadalupe County—J. K. Hughes Dev. Co.'s J. E. Allen 18, H. Cottle sur, SE No. 17, 19, 300 ft NW No. 18.

Harrison County—A. C. Scott's Waterman Lbr. Co. 1, E. Pollock sur, 2600 ft to E line.

Hardin County—The Texas Co.'s Ott & Ott 1, L. Guedry sur, 2375 ft to N and 772 ft to E line. Gulf Prod. Co.'s BBB&C Ry. sur, 278 ft to N and 300 ft to E line. S. H. Buchanan's 79, J. Milholme sur, 174 ft N No. 1.

Harris County—Gulf Prod. Co.'s Hirsch Est. 4, Altmont sur, 740 ft to E and 235 ft to N line. San Jacinto Bay-State 2, San Jacinto Bay sur, 848 ft to E and 75 ft to S line.

Hille County—J. Meer's Nathan 1. L. Copeland sur, 175 ft to N and 475 ft to E line.

Irion County—Orient Oil Co.'s J. D. Sugg 1. H&TC Ry sur, sec 27, 330 ft to N and W lines.

Jefferson County—Sheffield, Telschow & Conkling's Gladys City 1, J. A. Veatch sur, 100 ft to E and 30 ft to S line.

Kleberg County—Humble Oil & Refg. Co.'s W. H. Hawkes A-1, KT&ICo. sur, sec 47, blk 7, 341 ft to W and 150 ft to S line.

Limestone County—Zay Gardner's E. M. Speight, A. Varela sur, 588 ft to N and 1700 ft to E line.

Liberty County—Yount-Lee Oil Co.'s A&W. W. Merchant 10, J. Devore sur, 200 ft to E line.

McMullen County—Wilkinson & Lightfoot's H. L. Lark 2, E. W. B. Scrugham sur, blk 119, 155 ft to E line; 3, 300 ft NE No. 2; 4, 350 ft W No. 3; 5, 350 ft NE No. 3. C. R. Lowie et al's H. L. Lark 1, E. W. B. Scrugham sur, blk 113, 150 ft to S and E lines; 2, 300 ft NW No. 1. Burt Oil Co.'s Callihan Est. 2, blk 13, 150 ft to N and 180 ft to E line.

Milam County—Rountree-Lee Oil Co.'s T. D. Rountree 8, T. J. Chambers sur, 350 ft N No. 7; 9, 350 ft N No. 8. J. W. Taylor's D. Gilliland 1, J. Acosta sur, 150 ft to E and 250 ft to S line.

Matagorda County—Powers Prod. Co.'s H. Smith B-1, H. Parker sur, blk 5, 1200 ft to E and 800 ft to N line.

Navarro County—Tucker & Fox's R. R. Davis 3, Jno. White sur, 300 ft SW No. 2; 4, 300 ft SW No. 2; 5, 410 ft W No. 1; 6, 300 ft W No. 5. Pickens & Warman's P. E. Allen 1, I. Redding sur, North Central. J. K. Hughes Dev. Co.'s T. Boyd 1, Smith & Greer sur, 150 ft to N and E lines. Atlantic Oil Prod. Co.'s B. L. Swink 3, Jno. Choate sur, 150 ft to S and W lines. Brannon-McCamey Corp.'s K. Wolens 2, J. D. Mathews sur, 600 ft N No. 1. Cranfill Bros. & Shamrock Oil Co.'s West Est. 1, Jno. Choate sur, 150 ft to N and W lines.

Orange County—Gulf Prod. Co.'s F. T. Peveto 5, Wm. Dyson sur, SE cor, Hager & Moore 8, 55 ft to E and 50 ft to N line. Rycade Oil Corp.'s E-14, 2800 ft W No. 2; E-3, 2800 ft W No. 1.

Panola County—Magnolia Pet. Co.'s W. A. Lawless 1, J. A her sur, 300 ft to S and W lines. O. L. Hickman's Lawless & Hill 1, P. M. May sur, NE cor H. C. Morris' Horton Hrs. 2, T. Anderson sur, 500 ft to N and 1000 ft to E line.

Palo Pinto County—Neff & Phillips' A. Stringer 1, J. Poitevent sur, sec 2, North Central. Guarantee Royalty Co.'s H. L. Mosely 1, A. Williams sur, blk 9, No Map. Hughes & Craig's Jones 1, J. A. Fortune sur, 250 ft to N and W lines. J. J. Burbit's R. A. Wheeler 1, T&P Ry sur, sec 36, 900 ft to E and 300 ft to S line.

Reagan County—Sparks & Owen's University 1, University Lands sur. sec 17, SE cor.

Reeves County—Dome Drilling Synd.'s Ira J. Bell and Co. 2, H&GN Ry sur, blk 2, 1200 ft to S and 700 ft to E line.

Shackleford County—J. S. Dennis' Fee 10, Insane Asy sur, sec 15, 300 ft E No. 9. L. B. Tannehill's E. Myers 3, GH&H Ry sur, sec 1, 200 ft to N and 600 ft to E line. W. E. Powell's Mrs. H. Palm 1, Blind Asy sur, sec 43, 2375 ft to W and 315 ft to S line. Godley Oil & Gas Co.'s B. L. Owens 1, Bayland Asy sur, sec 44, 150 ft to N and E lines. Swink & Davidson's W. B. Beard 1, Insane Asy sur, sec 65, 150 ft to E and 232 ft to S line.

Throckmorton County—C. F. Kelsey's Winkler Hrs. 1, Jno. M. Springer No. 31 sur, 430 ft to N and 150 ft to W line. Young Bros. & Kennedy's A. B. Steele 1, Wm. Cassele sur, E Central.

Webb County—Texical Oil Co.'s E. Garcia 1, No. 607 sur, blk 3, S of No. 1. Alonso Jr. Oil Prod.'s E. Garcia 6, No. 605 sur, 300 ft W No. 5. E. R. Marts' C. Guiterrez 1, No.

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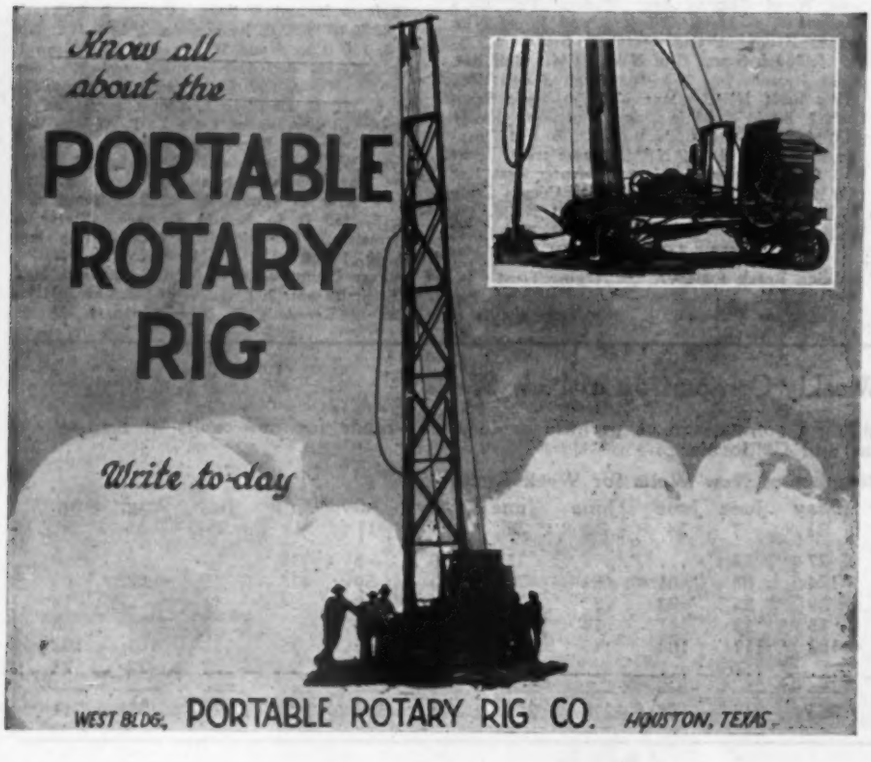

W-K-M Tubing Slip and Spider

Saves Labor Increases Production

Cut shows Spider made fast to casing head and slip in position to grip the tubing

Oil operators who have had disappointments with various types of tubing slips can now look upon the introduction of this new device as the end of their problems.

Even where some operators have made a strict rule against the use of any form of tubing slips, they have accepted the W-K-M Tubing Slip and Spider and found it satisfactorily adapted to their use.

One Hour Saving On Each Tubing Job

This means that the well goes back one hour sooner on INCREASED production and enables crew to perform more tubing jobs to the day's work.

Spider can be attached to any ordinary casing head in less than one minute and can be opened up to allow tubing catcher to pass through it by merely pulling out the pin and opening up the two parts, which requires only a few seconds time.

Spider rests loosely on casing head so that tubing automatically centers itself. Thus accidental twisting or crimping of the tubing is avoided.

Tubing Slip has 7½-inch depth to wickers and teeth are arranged in herringbone design to insure a positive grip on tubing.

The grip on tubing is so secure it holds fast at any position without endangering the collars.

The slip does away with one pair of tongs and but one elevator and one man is necessary to operate the device.

Material is high grade, accurately machined and forgings are hardened on the wickers.

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Rotary Slips, Releasing Spears,
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Every oil man, therefore, is sure to be vitally interested in the latest Dunn achievement.

The Dunn Safety Elevator

The Dunn Safety Elevator is faster, safer and better in every way. It is a radical advance in elevator design, construction and operation, and in its principle unlike any similar appliance.

The door on this elevator cannot be opened while the elevator is under load. The load must be released before the operator can open the door. When the door is within three inches of complete closed position, the weight of the string on top of elevator automatically closes the door and the latch, completely and perfectly, and holds them in this closed position.

These two features alone make the new Dunn Safety Elevator a remarkable improvement.

You should know more about this new tool. Don't wait until you need additional elevators to try one of these. For in no other way can you possibly realize how good a tool it is.

After many months of experiment, the result of which has completely proven the great merit of this device, we are just getting into production on these Dunn Safety Elevators, and will endeavor to supply the demand from all fields through the local supply houses. If your dealer cannot supply your requirements, wire us direct. We will make every effort to have you taken care of.

Don't fail to try the Dunn Safety Elevator. You naturally want the best tools you can get and this applies particularly to elevators. There's just one way to find out. Don't take our word for it—we're enthusiastic, naturally. But try it and judge for yourself. MAKE US PROVE IT.

The Dunn Safety Elevator will be furnished in all sizes for drill pipe, casing and tubing.

Of course it had to be DUNN.

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OIL WELL PATENTED DUNN TOOLS
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WILDCATS FROM ALL SECTIONS

"Protection" Leases in Reagan County To Hinge on Pipe Line Construction

Fort Worth, Texas, August 11.—The Big Lake oil field in Reagan County section of West Texas is being paid frequent visits by officials of various major companies, and efforts are being made by these visitors to acquire close in protection acreage from the Texon Oil and Land Company, which controls all the acreage production that is on the market. The two extensions to the proven area reported last week caused acreage prices to soar to a new high level, especially since the Big Lake Oil Company's University 11 increased its flow to 165 barrels per hour for a 24 hour gauge when the outlet from the three-inch flow line was distributed to more than one tank. The Texon Oil and Land Company has not disposed of any of its close in acreage to date, but negotiations are now pending with several of the major companies operating pipe line in Central West Texas, and it is understood that a pipe line outlet for the Big Lake field is included in the lease considerations asked by the Texon Company.

The Big Lake oil field maintained a daily average of 6800 barrels during the past week from eight completed flowing and pumping wells owned by the Big Lake Oil Company, and some difficulty is being experienced in handling this production as limited storage necessitates the shipment of crude via tank cars over the single railroad serving this section of the state. This crude is moving to refineries at El Paso and Fort Worth. Because of the adverse market conditions and high freight rates involved in shipping this crude, the officials of the Big Lake Oil Company have announced that only one more well will be drilled on its 10,240-acre block for the time being, and it will be an offset to the Texon Company's new producer.

The Texon Oil and Land Company's new producer on University of Texas lands in section 1, block 8, continues to flow twice daily by heads amounting to about 30 barrels each from two feet of sandy-lime pay at 3024 feet, and will not be drilled in until steel storage and a loading rack is completed. This well logged the top of the lime at 2904 feet, and is reported to be rather high on the structure, thereby indicating favorable chances for a big producer when drilled in. The Texon Company's test on the University land in section 22, block 9, has also been shut down for storage after encountering the top of the lime at 2891 feet, and no additional drilling has been announced, as the company has not located a market for its production.

Several new wildcat locations have been made in Reagan County lately, including a test to be drilled by the Arkansas Fuel Oil Company on University land, located 1600 feet south and 1100 feet east of the northwest corner of section 9, block 6, to cure permits held on sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, block 6. Sparks and others are rigging up for a test to be drilled in the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 17, block 10, while C. J. Wrightsman and others have spudded a test on the Ingham ranch in section 33, L. & S. V. Ry. Co. survey, block "C".

A location has been made for a deep cable tool test to be drilled by Elder Nance and others on the W. J. Ward ranch, Stonewall County. This location is 150 feet south and 160 feet east of the northwest corner of section 136, H. & T. C. Ry. survey, block "D".

Mitchell County added four new oil producers recently with a combined initial production of 400 barrels, and this new production caused the output of the county to average better than 1600 barrels daily during the past week. These new wells were completed by The California Company on the Morrison and Miller leases, and resulted in the company's production rising close to 1000 barrels daily for a new high level since the company made several big lease purchases in the field late last year.

Central West Texas Wildcats

COMPLETIONS

Company, Well, Location	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Brown County—		
Simms Oil Co. G. B. Gaines 1	5	1310
Coleman County—		
T. B. Slick et al Y. Johnson 1	*	3310

592 Guiterrez sur, 150 ft to N and W lines. Rydal Oil Co.'s Puig Bros. 2, Las Albercas sur, 300 ft N No. 1.

Wichita County—Pet. Prod. Co.'s A. Staniforth 5, H. B. Balch sur, 150 ft to N and 200 ft to E line; 6. 450 ft to W and 150 ft to S line. Humble Oil & Refg. Co.'s Burnett Bros. 3, T&NO Ry sur, sec 1, 150 ft to E and 1470 ft to S line. McClure & Son's W. D. McClure 1, GC&SF Ry sur, sec 5, 210 ft to N and 150 ft to W line. G. Bullington et al's Mrs. A. V. McCarty 3, S. O. Fowler sur, 150 ft to S and W lines. Griswold Oil Corp.'s Jas. E. Parker 2, P. P. C. S. L. sur, 300 ft N No. 1. Mid-Kansas Oil & Gas Co.'s W. T. Waggoner 1, H&TC Ry sur, sec 28, NE cor.

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PEDEN IRON & STEEL CO.

HOUSTON SAN ANTONIO
FT. WORTH SHREVEPORT

Company, Well, Location—	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Mitchell County—		
The California Co. A. L. Miller 3	150	3030
A. L. Miller 4	65	3030
E. Morrison 8, (Lse. 5)	145	3030
E. Morrison 9, (Lse. 5)	40	3030
Palo Pinto County—		
Ritchie-Britton et al Strawn Coal Co. Fee 1	180	3046

DRILLING REPORT

BROWN COUNTY—M. T. Anderson-Moore et al's Wheeler 1, dr 1710 ft. Chas. S. Avery et al's Cox 3, dr 2185 ft. Curry & Bonway Bros.' Chambers 1, skidding rig. Gump et al's Moore 1, test oil and gas sand 1229-35 ft. Gillman et al's Newton 5, rig. Honea et al's E. DeBusk 2, sd 1900 ft. Leonard et al's Prather 2, sd 2370 ft. Mahlstedt Mook Oil Co.'s J. K. Gafford 1, 1245 ft; Gaines 2, spudding. C. O. Moore et al's Chambers 1, water trouble 1215 ft; A. B. Teston 1, dr 800 ft. Maher Bros.' Bohara 1, sd 2260 ft. McMurray et al's Newton 2, machine. Moore & Wilson's Westerman 1, dr 320 ft. Omaha Southern Oil Co.'s G. B. Gaines 2, sd repairs 1840 ft. Pope & Wilson's Baxter 1, dr 750 ft.

CALLAHAN COUNTY—Tom Bryant et al's R. B. Forbes 1, dr 2715 ft. Bryon-Union Oil Co.'s Hennessey 1, sd 4045 ft. Chas. Dutton et al's Carter 1, sd 890 ft; Harwell 1, sd 800 ft; Cathey 5, timbers; Cathey 6 and 7, rigs. Dudley Oil & Gas Co.'s Hugh Moore 1, drilled four feet deeper to 1841 ft, and bailing water. Hickey et al's E. L. Findley 2-A, rig. Junior Oil Co.'s A. L. Huntington 1, sd for water 745 ft. Kellogg Drilling Co.'s Snyder 1, dr 1010 ft. McMath et al's Isenhower 1, srd and sd. L. W. Prewitt et al's Bailey 1, dr 1015 ft; Betcher 1, dr 1260; Crane 1, rig; White 1, spudding; Windham 1, spudding. Pope-Wilson & Pennant Oil & Gas Co.'s Albin-Webb 6, dr 1700 ft. Shackelford et al's Chas. Allen 1, sd 1675 ft. The Texas Co.'s Isenhower 1, dr 600 ft. Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co.'s N. J. Biggerstaff 1, dr 1615 ft.

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SOMERVELL COUNTY—Glen Rose Oil & Gas Co.'s J. R. Buzan 1, sd for cas 410 ft.

BORDEN COUNTY — Reeves-Parkhurst et al's A. J. Long 1, sd for cas 1535 ft.

BREWSTER COUNTY—Arco Dev. Co.'s H. L. Kokernot 1, sd 3775 ft. Brewster Oil Co.'s W. H. Kokernot 1, fsh cas 2535 ft. Marathon Oil Co.'s J. S. Cage 1, sd 2355 ft. Portland Oil & Gas Co.'s State 1, sd 3050 ft. Nine Points Oil Co.'s Peralto & Finnell 1, sd 1570 ft.

COKE COUNTY — Ace Oil Co.'s W. C. Locke 1, spd and sd. Sward & Laller's J. R. Mims 1, lcn. Mexia-Equitable Oil Co.'s W. J. H. Hodges 1, sd 2505 ft.

CONCHO COUNTY — Dome Production Co.'s Mrs. C. M. Hartgrove 1, preparing to shoot sand pay from 1242-60 ft, after plugging back from 1430 to 1265 ft. Signal Oil Co.'s Sam Waring 1, sd 3203 ft. Schultz Oil Co.'s W. O. Schultz 1, sd 3220 ft.

CRANE COUNTY — Texas Development Co.'s Jack Cowden 1, dr 1115 ft.

CROCKETT COUNTY — Crockett Drilling Synd.'s J. M. Shannon 1, sd to abn after shot, td 4271 ft; Shannon 2, lcn; Robt. Massey 1, fsh tools 1640 ft. Mid-Kansas & Transcontinental Oil Co.'s Harris Bros. 1, dr 3465 ft. World Co.'s L. P. Powell 1, fsh bit 845 ft. W. E. Ball et al's J. S. Todd 1, lcn.

CULBERSON COUNTY — David Flood et al's McAlpine & Grisham 2, lcn. J. D. Wesner et al's Mack Sayles 1, sd 3105 ft.

DAWSON COUNTY — Lamesa Oil Co.'s John Burns 1, sd 2160 ft.

ECTOR COUNTY—Farmers Oil Co.'s Andy Newham 2, sd 1400 ft.

FISHER COUNTY—Pyron Oil Co.'s J. S. McCall 1, sd 3125 ft.

GARZA COUNTY—B. V. Blackwell et al's J. M. Boren 1, sd 1405 ft. Union Pet. Corp.'s C. C. Connell 1, dr 1610 ft.

GLASSCOCK COUNTY — Cushing Ranch Drilling Assn's W. H. Sparkman 1, sd 1950 ft. A. C. Varner et al's C. I. Brunson 1, dr 3240 ft. General Oil Co.'s L. S. McDowell 3, preparing to deepen, td 675 ft.

HUDSPETH COUNTY — Boole Oil Assn's Gardner et al 1, sd 1540 ft. Wm. Loftus et al's Minnie Veal 4, sd 1820 ft. Hueco Basin Oil Co.'s University 1, sd 2560 ft.

HOWARD COUNTY—Big Springs Oil Co.'s Mable O. Quinn 1, sd 3640 ft.

JONES COUNTY—Anson Oil & Dev. Co.'s C. B. Brown 1, 1855 ft. C-H. Oil Dev Co.'s J. A. Cullom 1, sd 3500 ft.

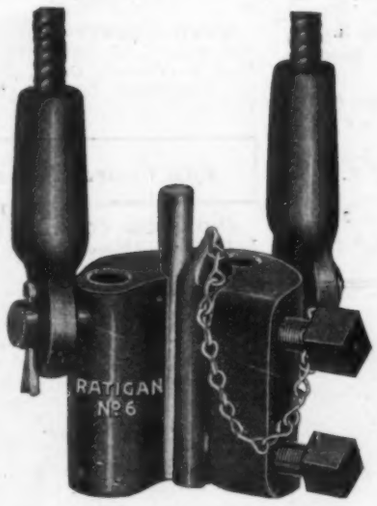
LOVING COUNTY—J. J. Wheat et al's N. E. Chapman 1, spd and sd. Ramsey Prod. Co.'s Russell 1, sd 4485 ft; Russell 2, sd 810 ft.

MITCHELL COUNTY — The California Co.'s E. Morrison (Lse. 5) 10, dr 2700 ft; Morrison 11, dr 2890 ft; W. H. Abrams (T&P) 6, dr 2500 ft. Sloan Oil Co.'s H. C. Miller 2, sd 1265 ft. Chal Daniel et al's W. D. Kynard 1, rig. M. E. Eddleman et al's A. C. Gist 1, sd 1980 ft. Morrison-Rowe Lease Synd.'s W. D. Kynard 1, sd for water 535 ft. Colorado-Texas Pet. Co.'s W. L. Foster 3, lcn. Horace Cook et al's W. L. Foster 1, lcn. I. B. Humphreys et al's P. C. Coleman 1, dr 425 ft. J. T. Harris et al's W. C. Brown 1, showing oil 363-70 ft. Tidal Oil Co.'s J. J. Handley 1, sd for water 2800 ft.

PECOS COUNTY—Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.'s Blackstone & Slaughter 1, materials; C. E. Menzie et al's Sherbino 1, lcn. Trans-Pecos Oil Co.'s W. W. Turney 1, sd 2905 ft; Bennett 1, sd 1245 ft; Johnson-Troy 1, sd 2965 ft; H. L. Thomas 1, sd 1610 ft. Southern States Lease & Prod. Co.'s J. M. Odem 1, sd 1205 ft.

PRESIDIO COUNTY—Claude Byler et al's Toole Estate 1, sd 865 ft.

REAGAN COUNTY — Big Lake Oil Co.'s University 12, (Sec. 36, Blk. 2) bldg. rig. Texon Oil & Land Co.'s University 1, (Sec. 1, Blk. 8) flowing by head from pay at 3022-24 ft; University 1, (Sec. 22, Blk. 9) top lime 2891 ft, sd for storage. Wm. Dumming & Humble Oil & Ref. Co.'s Sawyer Cattle Co. 1, ur cas to shut off water, td 2950 ft. Mid-Kansas & Transcontinental's McIntoch 1, sd with hole full water 3433 ft. Sparks et al's University 1, rigging up. Crockett Drilling Synd.'s University 1, (Sec. 9, Blk. 9) rigged up. Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.'s University 1, (Sec. 9, Blk. 6) rigging up. C. J. Wrightman et al's



What Mont Carpenter Thinks of Them

MONT CARPENTER is a veteran oil man, with experience dating back to the early days in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, through the Mid-Continent to California and back.

When Tonkawa was booming a year last spring, Mont Carpenter was developing an 80 acre lease for T. B. Slick. "Developing" is right. They were making around fifteen thousand barrels a day, drilling in and cleaning out dozens of wells every few days.

Carpenter wanted a way to agitate these wells without buying a whole flock of temper screws. The Frick-Reid field man suggested No. 1 Ratigan Beam Hangers and No. 6 Ratigan Polish Rod Grips.

They worked, of course. And for pumping equipment, subsequently, Mr. Carpenter pronounced them the slickest thing he had ever seen. "They do not bend the polish rod out of line," he declared, "they are easy to put on, easy to adjust, and they never slip."

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Ingham 1, (Sec. 33, Blk. "C", L. & S. V. Ry. Co. Sur.) spudding. Orient Petroleum Co.'s J. Belcher 1, lcn.

REEVES COUNTY — Dixieland Oil Co.'s Oates 2, sd 4505 ft. W. S. Troy et al's H. G. Hersheusen 1, sd 415 ft. Bell Reeves Oil Co.'s Findley et al 1, sd 1540 ft. El Paso-Saragosa Oil Co.'s Geo. Wirt 1, sd 540 ft. Parker-Hancock Oil Co.'s Johnson 1, sd 1930 ft. Willoughby Pet. Co.'s W. D. Cowan 1, sd 610 ft; Rodenbaugh & O'Connell's W. D. Casey 1, sd 845 ft. Pecos Pet. Co.'s Johnson 1, sd 1930 ft. Texas Drilling Co.'s Pecos Valley 1, sd 1105 ft.

SCURRY COUNTY—Camp Springs Oil & Ref. Co.'s W. Y. Jones 1, sd 600 ft; J. O. Quinn 1, showing gas 3570 ft; L. F. Howell 1, lcn. Hermleigh Oil & Gas Co.'s J. W. Burris 1, sd 2965 ft. Stanton Oil & Gas Co.'s J. W. Riley 1, sd 3500 ft.

STERLING COUNTY — Chicago-Texas Oil & Gas Co.'s D. C. Durham 1, sd 1427 ft; Durham 2, dr 820 ft. Co-Operative Lease & Development Co.'s Douthitt 1, sd 1775 ft. Fidelity Oil Co.'s G. R. Hull 1, sd for cas 1640 ft.

STONEWALL COUNTY — Elder Nance et al's Ward et al 1, lcn.

TAYLOR COUNTY — Sanger Oil & Ref. Co.'s McClure 1, lcn; Tom Sawyer 1, sd 2700 ft; S. P. Hollingshead 1, rig.

TERRELL COUNTY—Southwest Texas Oil & Gas Co.'s S. W. T. No. 1, sd 3515 ft.

TOM GREEN COUNTY — Ranger Investment & Dev. Co.'s Harris 1, fsh tools 3370 ft.

UPTON COUNTY—W. P. Morris et al's H. M. Halff 1, (Sec. 50, C. C. Phillips Sur.) moving in materials.

VAL VERDE COUNTY—East Del Rio Oil Co.'s Russell 1, sd 1800 ft. Independent Operators' W. F. & W. E. Whitehead 1, sd 2200 ft.

WARD COUNTY—Arthur Pitts Oil Co.'s Soda Lake 1, sd 2205 ft; River 1, sd 4675 ft. Cook & O'Brien's G. W. O'Brien 1, sd 1175 ft. Trans-Pecos Oil Co.'s Longnecker 1, sd 1765 ft.

East Central Texas Wildcats

ANDERSON COUNTY—Roeser Pet. Co.'s J. D. Via 1, (Isaac Simpson sur) trying to set casing 4411 ft.

BOWIE COUNTY—Boyd Oil Co.'s C. H. Thompson 1, (38.73 acre lease) Jacob Barkman survey, dk. George B. McCullough & Roell's W. R. Williams 1, (L. M. Rice sur) spudded and sd. Mission Oil Co."s W. H. Nelson 1, (N. D. Headright sur) sidetracking bit 1170 ft.

DELTA COUNTY—J. C. McNiel et al's M. Patrick 1, (D. Hodges sur) dr 2765 ft.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—J. C. McNeil et al's J. C. Harper 1, (J. S. Clift sur) sd 2800 ft.

FREESTONE COUNTY—Hall & Hodges et al's F. E. Gaddy, (H. Howard sur) top Austin chalk 2607 ft, co to set casing 3250 ft.

HARRISON COUNTY—John M. Mays et al's J. S. Bryson 1, (T. D. Wilson sur) lcn.

HENDERSON COUNTY—Fred E. Haynes et al's E. G. Bounds 2, (Henry Jeffreys sur) dr 1850 ft.

HOPKINS COUNTY—Gulf Prod. Co.'s W. J. Davis 1, (Jas. Clark sur) lcn. The Texas Co.'s M. F. Enix 1, (J. Halle sur) dr 3430 ft. C. A. Kelsey et al's Addie Brooks 1, (D. Dowdle sur) sd for water 1155 ft. Bar-Tex Drilling Co.'s C. H. McClure 1, (D. Waggoner sur) dk.

HUNT COUNTY—Gulf Prod. Co.'s J. C. George 1, (E. Tidwell sur) lcn. Sam Tallal & C. A. Kelsey's J. W. Barnett 1, (Alex Smith sur) dk.

KAUFMAN COUNTY—Judge Germany et al's W. S. Kirby 1, (S. Edens sur) sd 2896 ft. George Jackson et al's Watkins 1, sd 2790 ft.

LAMAR COUNTY—Interstate Oil Co.'s Ben Hayes 1, (Larkin-Rattan sur) dk.

LIMESTONE COUNTY—L. E. Trout et al's W. R. Roach 1, (D. Ford sur) deepening after bailing dry 3260 ft. Gardner et al's Speight 1, dr 1445 ft.

NAVARRO COUNTY—Boyd Oil Co.'s C. R. McCowan 1, bailing after plugging back from 3413½ ft to 3266½ ft; McCowan 2, Austin chalk from 2273½ to 2770 ft, preparing to drill in after cementing 6¾ casing at 3163 ft. Alex Patrick-Ilseng et al's W. L. Roberts 1, (Jos. Mayor sur) sd 1740 ft.

RAINS COUNTY — McLaughlin-Lyles & Atlantic Oil Prod. Co.'s J. T. Dowell 1, (O. S. Downing sur) top chalk 2352 ft, taking core 3000 ft. Ferguson & Short Bros.' W. D. Peeples 1, (F. A. Tibbles sur) spudded and sd.

RED RIVER COUNTY—Johnson Pet. Co.'s Lady Alice 1, sd for casing 2740 ft.

TITUS COUNTY — Magnoila Pet. Co.'s George Antone 1, M. V. Delgado survey, bldg. standard dk.

VAN ZANDT COUNTY—Frank Buttram et al's (was Porter & Holmes) J. T. Dunbar 1, (Van Sickle sur) preparing to resume drilling, td 2640 ft.

WOOD COUNTY—Golden Oil Co.'s J. D. Adrian 1, (Hallmark sur) sd 1500 ft.

Texas Panhandle Wildcats

CARSON COUNTY—American Ref. Co.'s Burnett Estate 1, swabbing about 250 bbls oil daily 3001 ft; Burnett Estate 2, (rotary) fish junk 2600 ft. J. Crosbie et al's Burnett Estate 1, rotary dk. Culbertson Bros. et al's V. B. Armstrong 1, sd 2955 ft. Danciger Oil & Ref. Co.'s Burnett Estate 1, (rotary) sd 2075 ft Gates Oil Co.'s Burnett Estate 1, dr 310 ft. Gulf Prod. Co.'s Burnett Estate 4, dr 2405 ft;

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Hot August days are made enjoyable with a cool, refreshing drink from the Gott Water Can.
Made in 1½, 3, 5, 10 gallon sizes, special sizes to order. It is a shop made galvanized can containing no heat conductors.

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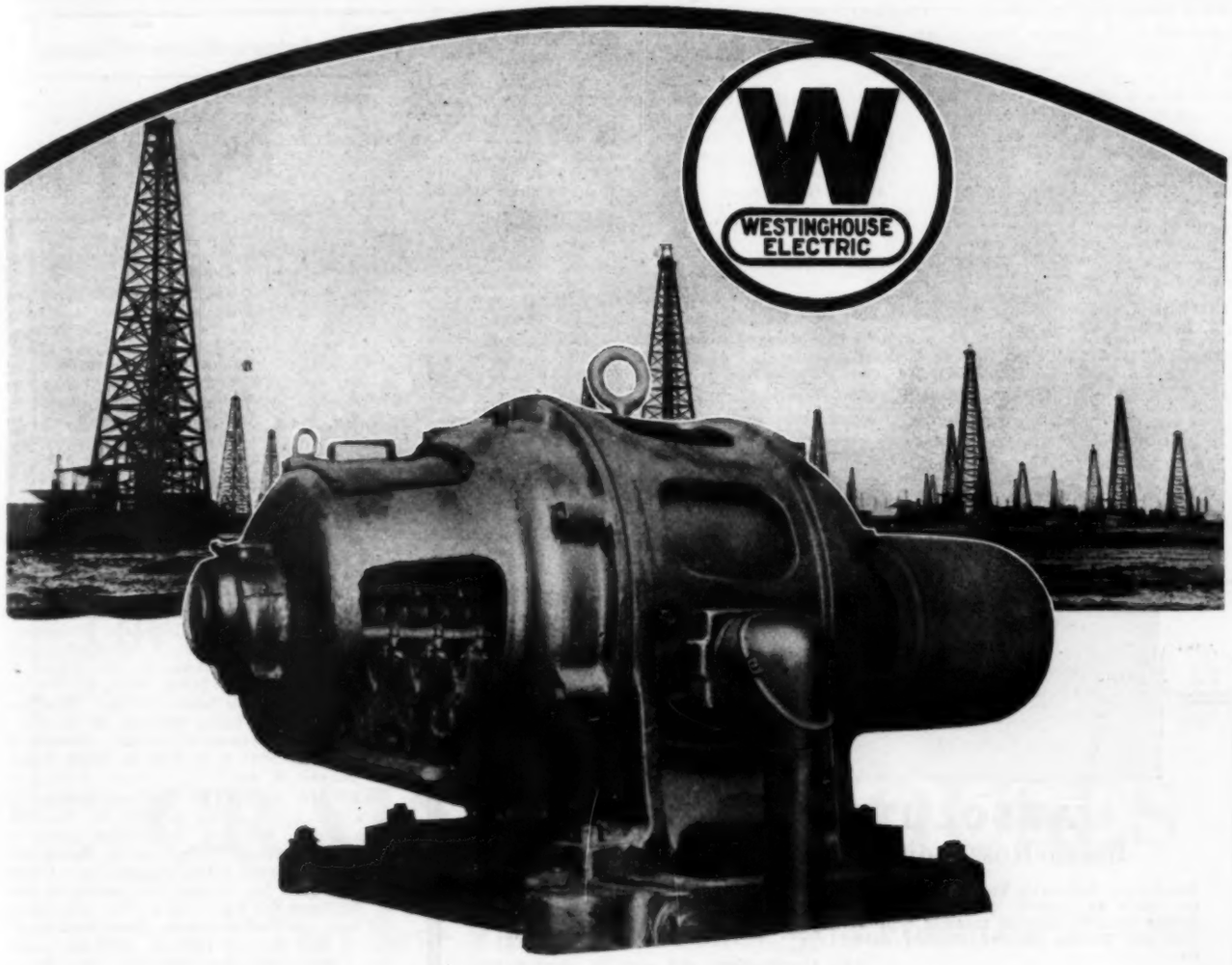

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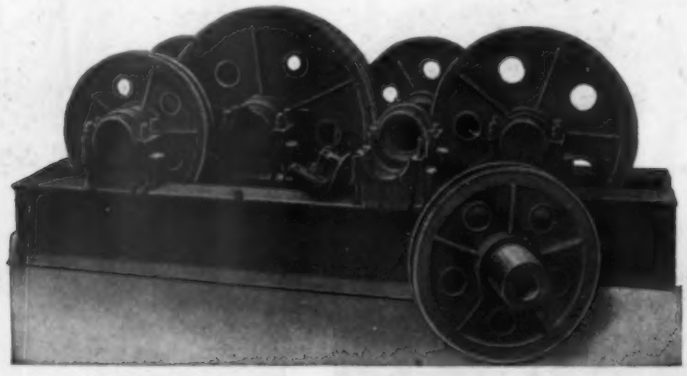
Burnett Estate 1-A, dr 2280 ft. C. F. (Jack) Greenwood et al's Burnett Estate 1, lcn. Hick & Schoonmaker's Burnett Estate 1, lcn. John B. Hofmeier et al's Burnett Estate 1, lcn. Olson Bros. et al's Burnett Estate 1, rotary dk. Marland Oil Co.'s Burnett Estate 1, lcn. Premier Oil Corp's Burnett Estate 1, sd for gas 1160 ft. W. W. Silk et al's Burnett Estate 3, sidetracking drill stem, td 2905 ft. Skelly Oil Co.'s Burnett Estate 1, sd for water 2425 ft. The Texas Co.'s Burnett Estate 4, dr 2300 ft; M. C. Burnett 1, trying to cement casing to shut off gas 2705 ft; M. C. Burnett 2, fsh col ca ing 2725 ft. Henry Zweifel et al's Burnett Estate 1, lcn.

COTTLE COUNTY—T. J. Woodley et al's A. C. Dulaney 1, dr 1805 ft.

GRAY COUNTY—W. H. Holmes et al's J. S. Morse 1-A, materials. Wilcox Oil & Gas Co.'s P. A. Worley et al 1, sd for storage est. 300 bbls, td 2925 ft; J. H. Wilson 1, (rotary) dr 2425 ft. The Texas Co.'s G. H. Saunders 1, pulling damaged casing with heavy flow gas 2775 ft.

HUTCHINSON COUNTY—R. G. Barnum et al's Johnson Bros. 1, sd making gas 2820 ft. Gulf Prod. Co.'s E. Cockrell 1, dr 2135 ft; J. A. Whittenberg 1, moving back boiler account six million gas 2885 ft. H. T. McGee et al's Smith & Capers 1, dr up junk 3188 ft. Panhandle Ref. Co.'s J. J. Perkins 1, lcn. Prairie Oil & Gas Co.'s Deahl-Weatherly 1, dr 2550 ft. Producers & Refiners Corp.'s Lee Bivins 2-B, spudded and sd for water. Tex-O-Ol Co.'s Johnson 1, running casing to shut off water, td 1175 ft. Twin Six Oil Co.'s W. L. Kingsland 1, spudded and sd for water. Western Enterprise Oil & Gas Co.'s Smith & Capers 1, sd 1100 ft. J. W. Wilson et al's Whittenberg 1, making 40,000,000 cu ft gas, td 2775 ft.



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San Antonio District Wildcats

ATASCOSA COUNTY—DeLange Eiser Co.'s Tom 2, resetting six-inch casing at 3000 ft.

DUVAL COUNTY — Union Sulphur Co.'s Tinney 1, dr. Mirando Oil Co.'s No. 14, setting casing at 1525 ft. Humble Oil & Ref. Co.'s Walsh 3, dr below 3130 ft. Me quite Oil Co.'s 2, setting casing at 1586 ft. Iowa-Texas-Oklahoma Synd.'s Peters 1, sur. 789, preparing to drill deeper. Cain & Smith's Schallert 2, lcn. Hill-Pierce Corp.'s Martinez 1, dr.

JIM HOGG COUNTY—Miami-Balderas Oil Co.'s No. 1, dr. Diamond S. Oil Co.'s Doering 1, dr. Moore et al's Tyson 1, Sur. 230, bailing. Benne-Winch-Farris' J. R. Farris 2, dr 1750 ft. McClannahan's Kinkler 1, dr below 1000 ft. Webber Oil Co.'s No. 4, dr below 1600 ft. J. W. Pippin's No. 1, Sur. 51, testing at 1815 ft.

LIVE OAK COUNTY — Grubstake Inv. Assn.'s Nichols 3, set 12½-inch casing. McCoy's Rose Murray 3, lcn.

McMULLEN COUNTY—San Balt Pet. Co.'s Stitz 8, dr 200 ft. Scharbauer and Hoad's Fisher 6, sd. Southern Natural Gas Co.'s No. 9, set casing at 976 ft. Wilkerson-Lightfoot's Lark 2, set casing; 3, dr 600 ft; 4, dk. Coquet et al's Hicks 1, dr. A. W. Kollatt's Jow Mahony 1, dr 685 ft. Kepley, Carl & Anglin's Walsh 1, rigging up. Pioneer Consolidated Pet. Co.'s Martin 1, dr. Grubstake Investment Co.'s J. T. Calliham 2, fsh; 3, cemented. Three Rivers Oil Co.'s Calliham 3, lcn. Chas. A. Snap's Shiner 1, dr below 4000 ft. George Pickett's Jacob 1, dr below 1100 ft. Watkins-Hill's Lark 1, dr below 1100 ft. M. S. Holliday's Stitz 1, cemented ca ing. Everett & Adams' John Stitz 2, dr 2730 ft. Black Panther's Nichols 2, dk.

MEDINA COUNTY—California Medina Oil Co.'s No. 1, Sur. 1012, dr 2300 ft. Zerr Oil Co.'s No. 1, Sur. 459, set 10-inch casing at 1000 ft. Western Lampasas & Bisbee Oil Co.'s No. 1, Sur. 175½, rigging up. Hondo Drilling Co.'s No. 1, Sur. 764, testing at 1300 ft. Williams Oil Co.'s No. 1, Sur. 104, changing from standard to rotary. Jake Wolf et al's No. 1, Sur. 532, dr 1400 ft. O'Brien et al's No. 2, Sur. 14½, dr. Army Oil Co.'s No. 1, Sur. 16, dr 1000 ft. Ina Oil Co.'s No. 3, dr in; 5, dr. Brown et al's No. 1, Sur. 46, dr. Witherspoon Oil Co.'s No. 1, Sur. 7, dr 2000 ft. A. Fox's No. 1, Sur. 286, dr. Henry Oil Co.'s No. 1, Sur. 16, dr. Koen et al's No. 1, Sur. 16, dr.

ZAPATA COUNTY—H. J. McMullen's Nos. 1, 2, 3 Serapio Vela, lcns. Mirando Oil Co.'s No. 14, Sur. 307, dr below 1580 ft. Hill-Pierce Corp.'s No. 1 Vela Ranch, dr below 1600 ft. Killam Interest's No. 1, Sur. 307, set casing at 1664 ft. Hill et al's No. 1, Haynes ranch, dr.

Coastal Wildcats

ANGELINA COUNTY—Paggi Bros.' Henderson-Hunt 1, about 12 miles east of Lufkin, sd at 660 ft.

AUSTIN COUNTY—W. W. Johnson and H. R. Carroll's San Felipe De Austin Townsite Outlot 16, sd at 2108 ft, waiting on water.

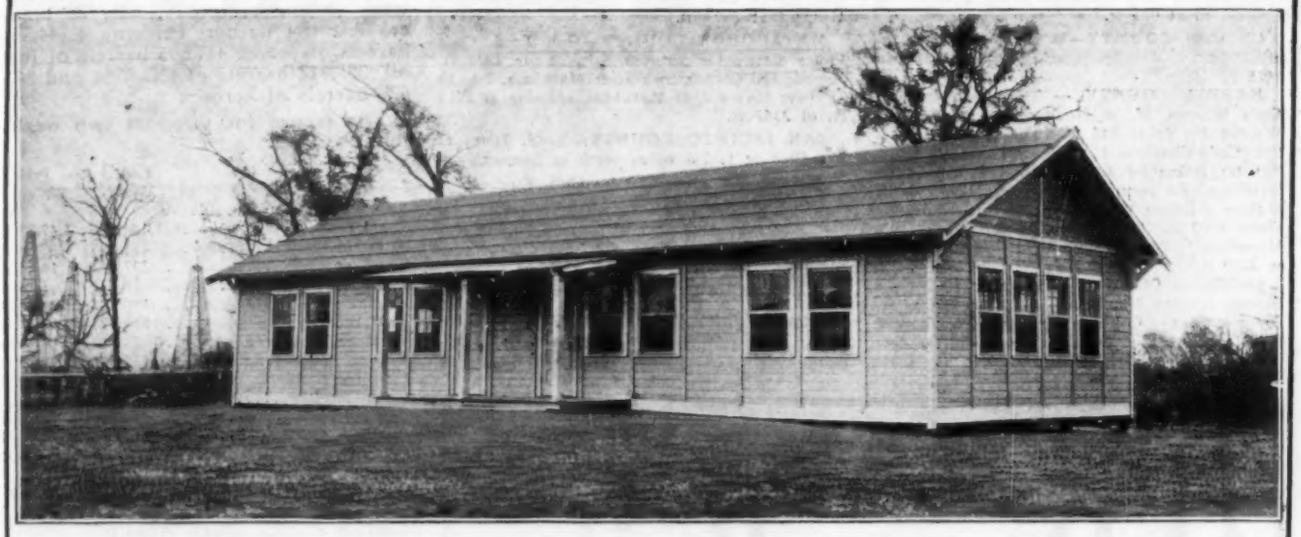
BRAZORIA COUNTY—Associated Oil Co.'s Perry 1, 2 miles east of Clute, sd at 4351 ft while moving in heavy rig. Sinclair Oil & Gas Co.'s Perry 1, at Stratton Ridge, dr at 1946 ft. Quick Dev. Synd.'s Boggs 1, Stratton Ridge, sd at 4350 ft. Sinclair Gulf-Cave 1, at Damon Mound, dr at 3013 ft.

CHAMBERS COUNTY—The Kirby Petroleum Co. and Mills-Bennett's Amanda-McKinney 1, southeast side of Barbers Hill, dr at 3450 ft.

FORT BEND COUNTY — Pathfinder Oil Co.'s Davis Trustee 1, 7 miles northeast of Damon Mound, sd at 1000 ft; 2, sd at 600 ft; 4, lcn. Rycade Oil Corp.'s B. Wisdom 1, 7 miles southeast of Damon Mound, in cavity at 667 ft, dr water well.

GALVESTON COUNTY — Gulf Prod Co.'s Geo. E. Smith 1, at High Island, dr 2050 ft.

GONZALES COUNTY — Hindman & Mit-



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Crain Ready-Cut Houses (not portable) For Permanent Homes

chell's Morgan 1, 11 miles southwest of Gonzales, dr at 1600 ft. Bryan & James' Billings 1, southeast corner of the Peter Winn league, near Smiley, sd at 985 ft.

GRIMES COUNTY—L. F. McCausland et al's Dodd 1, 3 miles west of Iola, dr around 2475 ft.

HARRIS COUNTY — Texas Exploration Co.'s Warren 17, at Hockley, dr at 2961 ft; Warren 20, dr at 225 ft. The Dome Dev. & Pet. Co.'s Chachere 1, at Piney Point, sd below 700 ft; Schneider 1, sd around 500 ft while installing new pump. Giesecke & Davis' C. E. Malone 1, about ½ mile east of Little York dr about 1000 ft. Trinity Mining & Copper Co.'s Mueschke 1, Wm. Koihn sur, at West Field, sd at 2200 ft.

JACKSON COUNTY—Vanderbilt Pet. Co.'s Seliner 1, near Vanderbilt, dr around 2200 ft. Jackson County Oil Synd.'s Grushell 3, about 7 miles northwe.t of Edna dr about 400 ft.

LIBERTY COUNTY—Gulf Prod. Co.'s H. C. Gatlin 1, 10 miles from Devers, sd 1700 ft. The Texas Co.'s Ott 1, 6 miles west of Batson, lcn. Quick Dev. Synd.'s Peeler 3, at Fairchild Hill, sd at 3003 ft.

MATAGORDA COUNTY—Gulf Prod. Co.'s Caney Cattle Co. 1, near Sargent, dr 4275 ft. Rycade Oil Corp.'s Sisk 1, at Markham, fsh. td 2550 ft; Myers 2, at Markham, reaming at 3355 ft, td 3367 ft.

SAN JACINTO COUNTY—B. S. Jones et al's Bled.oe 1, 1¼ miles south of Shepard, sd.

WHARTON COUNTY — Gulf Prod. Co.'s Felder 2, near Boling, dr 1820 ft.

Los Angeles Oil Shipments Decrease During Past Week

Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 9.—Movement of petroleum and petroleum products out of Los Angeles Harbor last week showed a decrease when compared with the previous period. For week closing yesterday, only 28 tankers left the harbor, carrying 1,144,556 barrels of crude, 411,895 barrels of fuel oil, 337,942 barrels of gasoline and 58,627 barrels of kerosene.

The record for the past two weeks follows:

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Tankers departed	28	31
Total crude moved	1,144,556	1,172,950
Total fuel oil	411,895	824,620
Total gasoline	337 942	167,500
Total kerosene	58 627	55,900
Crude Pacific domestic	190 308	262,398
Fuel, Pacific domestic	279,695	534,552
Gasoline, Pacific domestic	53 767	17,500
Crude, Atlantic dome tic	859,248	910.552
Gasoline, Atlantic domestic	136,077	75,000
Fuel, foreign	95.000	.....
Fuel, foreign	132.200	315,068
Gasoline, foreign	148,098	75,000
Kerosene, foreign	58,627	55,900

Three Purchasers Make Active Demand at Laredo

Laredo, Texas, Aug. 11.—The value of the oil fields around Laredo is steadily increasing, as oil from every completed well is run into the pipe lines and immediately purchased. Three pipe line companies are constantly bidding for the crude as it is produced, the result being the highest prices for crude.

Although the fields are not taking great jumps, they are growing daily.

As a stimulant to the prosperity of the fields here the Associated Oil Company of California purchased about 2200 acres of oil leases scattered throughout the Laredo district, together with 1-28th royalty on 32,000 acres of the original Eusibio Garcia tract. The consideration was approximately $65,000.

A second sand in the Mid-Ojuelos pool in Webb County was proven and a greater production found by the Alanzo Junior Oil Company completed its No. 5 well last week for 500 barrels. This well made 100 barrels in the first sand.

The Cin-Tex Petroleum Company's No. 6 on Block 50 of Webb County was bailing last week and it is believed that the well will be a good producer when completed. The No. 7 of the Shasta Oil Company is another good well. It was completed last week for an initial production of 100 barrels.

The Tyson test on survey 230 in Jim Hogg County is being bailed with a good oil showing in the hole. The handle of the bailer pulled out after it had been run a few times, the bailer falling to the bottom of the hole.

There has been much activity in the fields around here, with many wells being drilled and others ready to drill. Several completions are expected to be made in a few days.

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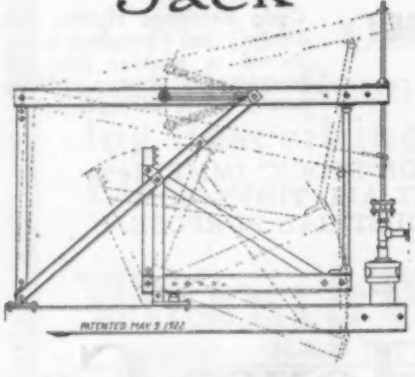
The Jensen Straight Lift Jack



The Jensen Jack lifts it *Straight up,* and lowers it *straight down*

without any strain or excessive wear on the Rod, or on the Stuffing Box Rings, or on anything else.

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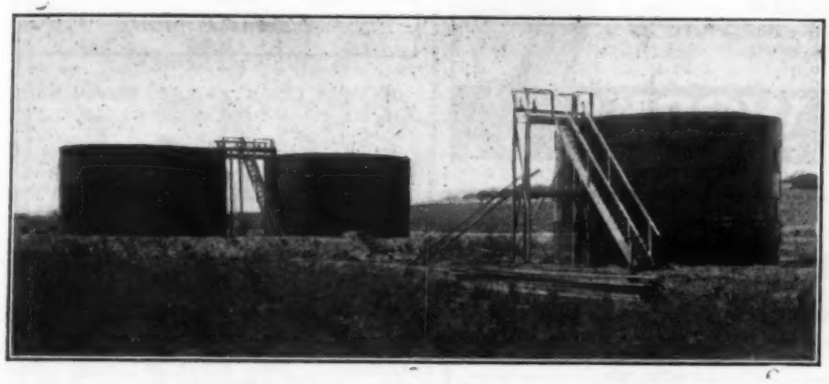

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AJAX IRON WORKS — Corry, Penna.

Tulsa Firm Gets Tire Agency

Norwalk, Conn., Aug. 1.—Happy Belting Company of Tulsa has been named oil country distributors for the Norwalk Tire and Rubber Company of this city, manufacturers of rubber goods for commercial and industrial use.

Kansas Wildcats

BARBER COUNTY—R. B. Brown's No. 1, NWc SE NE 33-3-14w, r 3520 ft; Elsa 1, SWc 27-32-14w, rig.

BARTON COUNTY — Cheyenne Oil Co.'s Sooy 1, SWc SW 27-18-12w, sd 3525 ft. Haynes et al's No. 1, NWc 31-12-12w, sd 1220 ft. Mountain States Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1, SEc NE 22-18-13w, run 6-inch 3200 ft. Jasper & Becahka's Schauf 1, SEc NW 11-16-12w, sd 2400 ft. Huffine et al's Smith 1, C NE SW 21-19-12w, run 10-inch 1605 ft. Streeter & Stearns' Brown 1, NEc SW 21-19-12w, dr 3080 ft.

COFFEE COUNTY — Sunbeam Pet. Co.'s Andrews 1, NWc NE 33-20-15, rig. Thad O'Day's Allen 1, NWc SE 13-21-15, sd 900 ft.

CLARK COUNTY—Watchorn O. & G. Co.'s Morrison 1, SEc NE NE 2-22-21w, dr 4255 ft.

CLOUD COUNTY—Livingston et al's Murdock 1, NEc 7-6-4w, sd 365 ft.

ELLIS COUNTY—J. Alan Harvey's Polifka 1, SEc NW NE 18-13-17, dr 2360 ft.

GEARY COUNTY—Liberty-Texas Oil Co.'s Wright 1, NEc 9-12-6, sd 750 ft.; Foster 1, NEc SW 30-12-6, sd 2000 ft.

HARPER COUNTY—D. P. Fleegers' Nettingham 1, SWc 14-33-9w, dr 3450 ft.

FINNEY COUNTY—Garden City O. & G. Co.'s Wann 1, SEc SE 36-21-30, sd 2890 ft.

GOVE COUNTY— Keys Bros. & Marine's Unknown 1, NWc SE 2-11-26w, lcn; Unknown 1, NWc SW 23-13-26w, lcn.

JEFFERSON COUNTY — Northern Counties' Edwards 1, SEc NW NW 13-9-19, sd 3405 ft.

KINGMAN COUNTY—Hale et al's Garner 1, SWc NW 34-27-7, sd 2543 ft.

LINCOLN COUNTY—Trees Oil Co.'s Kohler 1, SEc 36-11-10w, r 3115 ft. Turman Oil Co.'s Dohl 1, SEc NW 25-12-10w, r 3110 ft. Berry & Rosenthal's Lambert 1, C NW 31-12-10w, repair boiler 3110 ft. Amerada Pet. Co.'s Crawford 1, NEc SW SE 16-11-7, fsh 1815 ft. Equity Oil Co.'s Jellison 1, NWc SE 19-13-9, dr 1805 ft.

NEMAHA COUNTY — Nemaha O. & G. Co.'s Meyers 1, NWc 19-3-11, sd 3250 ft.

MITCHELL COUNTY — Alcorn Oil Co.'s Beeder 1, NEc 10-9-8w, run 10-inch 2080 ft.

OSBORNE COUNTY—Ligett et al's Worley 1, NWc NW 34-10-15w, dr 3440 ft. Delhi Oil Co.'s Forman 1, SWc SW 30-10-11, r 3250 ft.

OSAGE COUNTY — Rodgers & Bittles' Bertha 1, SEc NW 22-17-16, lcn. Mul-vit Dev. Co.'s Neil 1, NEc NW SW NE 8-17-17, sd 2735 ft. Moyer et al's Williams 1, NEc SW NW 12-18-14, rig.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY—Crawford et al's Stewart 1, C E L SE SE SE 17-9-12, rig; Greischabert 1, SWc SE SE SW 31-9-12, rig; St. Mary 1, SWc 11-1-12, sd 2290 ft.

RICE COUNTY—H. T. Proctor's Taylor 1, NWc 15-21-10w, spd and sd. Rino Oil Co.'s Decall, SEc SW NW 35-19-8w, dr 3170 ft. Emerson Casey's Bush 1, NEc 7-20-16w, 5-inch parted at 3560 ft. Stamey et al's Barnes 1, SEc NE 21-20-6w, dr 1925 ft.

RILEY COUNTY—Walton Oil Co.'s No. 1, NWc 20-10-12, sd 1600 ft. Pawnee Oil Co.'s Marks 1, SWc NE NW 26-10-6, sd 1700 ft.

RUSSELL COUNTY — Valerius O. & G. Co.'s Philips 1, SWc 3-13-13w, dr 3670 ft. Merriam et al's Murphy 1, C SW 11-12-12w, sd 3050 ft. P. & R. Corp.'s Haise 1, NWc SE 24-12-15w, dr 3010 ft. Patton et al's Walbridge 1, SWc NE 4-13-13w, dr 2830 ft. Amerada Pet. Corp.'s Milke 1, SWc SE SW 20-12-15w, r 3058 ft. White Eagle O. & R. Co.'s Dodge 1, SEc SW SW 29-11-15w, skid rig, td 2530 ft.

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SEWARD COUNTY — C. T. Dev. Co.'s Woods 1, NWc SE 34-34-34, sd 700 ft. Seward O. & G. Co.'s Selsey 1, NEc NW 2-33-33, dr 2427 ft.

SUMNER COUNTY — Champlin Ref. Co.'s Haskett 1, SEc 34-10-1w, sd 4013 ft, hfw.

TREGO COUNTY—Keyes Pet. Co.'s Walsh 1, NWc SE 5-11-25w, sd 1700 ft; Walsh 2, SWc NE SW 5-11-25w, sd 1550 ft. Keyes Bros. & Marines' Davis 1, NEc SW 16-11-24, dr 3030 ft.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Barnes O. & G. Co.'s Wichjam 1, SEc SW 9-5-5, sd 1305 ft.

WOODSON COUNTY — Equity Oil Co.'s Soloman 1, SWc NE NW 30-26-17, sd 3340 ft.

Oklahoma Wildcats

ALFALFA COUNTY—McGuinnie & Wards' Watts 1, C NE SW SE 21-27-10w, sd 3010 ft. Armstrong, Henley & Piffless' Turnbull 1, C NW SE NW 23-24-11w, sd 50 ft.

ATOKA COUNTY—McPearson et al's Wild 1, SWc NW 7-2-9, sd 4105 ft. Henson et al's Dabney 1, C SE NW 17-4-11, 1690 ft J. P. Torrence et al's Fee 1, SWc NE 1-2-9, sd 1350 ft. Wapanucka Dev. Co.'s Underwood 1, C W L SE SE 28-2-9, sd 1700 ft.

BECKMAN COUNTY—Lewis & Co.'s Burkhalter 1, C NE NW 6-9-24w, sd 2750 ft. Nash & Grimes' No. 1, SEc NW 35-9-25w, fsh 2935 ft.

BLAINE COUNTY—Meyers et al's Chronister 1, SEc NW NW NE 7-18-15w, sd 965 ft. Thompson's Dickerman 1, C SE SE SE 26-15-12w, sd 3213 ft. Okomo Oil Co.'s Ecklemeir 1, SWc 21-15-10w, sd 2610 ft.

BRYAN COUNTY—Lyons et al's Coombe 1, SEc SW NW 11-8-9, dr 900 ft. Alexander's Hampton 1, SEc NE 26-7-11, dr 1400 ft.

CANADIAN COUNTY — Thos. Revelle's Dawson 1, NEc 34-13-9w, dr 2620 ft. Carroll et al's Setter 1, SEc 2-13-8w, sd 110 ft.

CLEVELAND COUNTY — Garr Oil Co.'s Holland 1, NEc SE 31-10-4, sd 2620 ft.

CUSTER COUNTY—Hoover Oil Co.'s No. 1, NWc SE 34-13-14w, sd 2510 ft. Magnolia's Cutfinger 1, NWc SE 17-13-14w, dr 1090 ft.

COAL COUNTY—Basie Oil Co.'s Heck 1, SEc 18-2-9, rig. Bearman et al's Payte 1, SWc NW NE 32-2-9, sd 2780 ft. Guy Vaughan's Nichols 1, SWc 1-1-11, rig. Douglas Oil Co.'s Johnson 1, C NW SW 12-5-9, sd 1325 ft.

GRANT COUNTY—Embry et al's Edwards 1, C SE SE NW 20-26-4w, sd 1000 ft. Midwest & Gulf's Moon 1, NEc NW 8-27-8w, sd 2300 ft. Phillips Pet. Co.'s Riding 1, NEc SE NW 29-29-4w, sd 3038 ft. Frank Travis et al's Fuss 1, SWc NW NW 3-27-4w, dr 835 ft.

GREER COUNTY—Neal et al's Johnson 1, SEc NE NW 3-7-22w, dr 1108 ft. Boss & Terrills' Van Victor 1, C SW SW 4-3-22w, lcn.

HUGHES COUNTY — Furhman Pet. Co.'s O'Miller 1, SWs SE SE 5-7-9, sd 2635 ft. Mathers & Skelley's McClain 1, C SW SW 4-5-11, sd 3026 ft. Dixie Oil Co.'s Irvine 1, SWc NW SE SE 18-8-10, fsh 3040 ft.

JACKSON COUNTY—J. D. Wade's No. 1, C SW NW 15-1-23, sd 2810 ft. J. R. Abernathy's Snodgrass 1, C NW NW 15-1-23w, sd 1601 ft.

JEFFERSON COUNTY — Shawver et al's Anderson 1, SEc NE 31-4-8w, sd 1200 ft. Landis et al's Standfield 1, SEc 33-7-6w, sd 1150 ft. Roy Johnson's Mullen 1, NEc NW 9-4-4w, dr 570 ft. Barker et al's Major 1, C SE SW 34-5-6w, lcn. Sigler et al's Woodworth 1, C NE NW 36-5-4w, timbers.

JOHNSON COUNTY—Washita Oil & Gas Co.'s Trootes 1, C SE SE NE 7-4-4, sd 2180 ft. United "8" Oil Co.'s Holden 1, NWc SW NW 36-5-6, dr 2320 ft.

KAY COUNTY—Ostot Dev. Co.'s Robb 2, C NE SE 3-27-1, pb to 3440 ft. Alcorn Oil Co.'s North 1, NEc NW NE [illegible]w, dr 2550 ft. Day Oil Co.'s Vandatta 1, SWc NW 8-26-2w, fsh 2835 ft.

KIOWA COUNTY—Conroy et al's No. 2, NEc NW NW 34-7-16 sd 1548 ft. Aubyme Oil Co.'s No. 1, SWc NE 3-7-17w, sd 1065 ft.

LINCOLN COUNTY — Sun Ray Oil Co.'s Gallagher 1, C N½ SE SE 18-13-5, sd 3505 ft. P. & R. Corr.'s Hunzig 1, SWc NW SW 14-13-6, fsh 20[illegible] ft. Douglas Oil Co.'s Ewing 1, NWc 7-13-3, sd 2405 ft. J. C. Cook's Richardson 1, SW[illegible] SW 8-12-5, sd 1325 ft. Eugene Corr et al's Dodrill 1, SEc NW 26-12-2, sd 1[illegible] ft.

LOGAN COUNTY—Buford-Brim Oil Co.'s Newman 1, NWc NW 32-19-3w, cas trouble 2345 ft. Okla. Drilling Co.'s Johnson 1, SEc SW 36-15-2w, sd 1716. Franklin Oil Ass'n Moore 1, NWc SE SE 28-19-4w, dr 1710 ft. McMunn & Nixon's Fields 1, SWc NE SE 35-7-4w, rig. Haley & Pioneer Pet. Co.'s Quiar 1, SWc SE 33-18-3w, rig rebuilt. Pluto Oil & Gas Co.'s Lair 1, C S L N½ SE 28-16-1w, sd 750 ft. Gilliland Oil Co.'s Ohm 1, C NW 5-19-2w, r 825 ft. Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Pritchard 1, NWc 23-15-1e, r 1200 ft.

LOVE COUNTY—Wichenheiser et al's Beal 1, NEc SE 13-5-3, fsh 3198 ft. Driller Syndicate Oil Co.'s Wilson 1, NWc NE 11-7-2, sd 2830 ft.

MAJOR COUNTY—Texas Prod. Oil Co.'s Basin 1, SWc 36-22-14w, spd and sd. Bradstreet Oil Co.'s Ratcliffe 1, C SW 9-22-9w,

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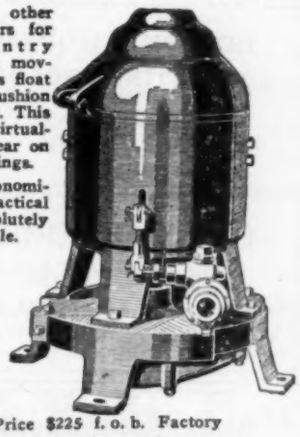

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cementing 2680 ft. Frantz & Slick's Gray 1, C NW 36-21-11w, sd 1000 ft.

MARSHALL COUNTY—P. & H. Oil Co.'s Franklin 1, C E L NW NE SW 34-6-7, sd 1680 ft. Simms Oil Co.'s Starritt 1, SEc NE SE NE 29-63, r 900 ft.

OKLAHOMA COUNTY — Firestone Oil Co.'s School 1, NWc SE 36-11-3, dr 3840 ft. Big Three Oil Co.'s Wild 1, SWc NE 31-11-2, sd 1322 ft.

PONTOTOC COUNTY — Harper et al's Dener 1, NWc SE SE 19-5-7, sd 2100 ft. Smith et al's Norris 1, SWc SE 34-4-6, sd 2430 ft. Riverside Oil Co.'s McFarland 1, NWc NE NW 4-5-5, r 650 ft. Roy Carter's Burk 2, NEc SE SE 32-5-5, sd 2960 ft. C. J. Wrightsman's Floyd 1, SWc NW NE 24-4-4, dr 1230 ft. Hughes et al's Falkner 1, C SW NE 2-4-7, sd 1035 ft. Galloway et al's Hays 1, NEc SE NW SW 13-3-6, dr 900 ft. Craig et al's Starritt 1, NWc NE 5-4-5, sd 600 ft.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY — Ossie Oil Co.'s Howell 1, SWc NE 13-10-2, dr 2620 ft. Davis Detricks' McGahey 1, SEc 10-6-2, dr 3620 ft. H. G. Guinnup et al's Floyd 1, SWc SE 12-11-3, f.h 3670 ft. North American Oil Co.'s Madgett 1, NWc 25-10-4, dr 460 ft. Maud Oil Products Co.'s Yinson 1, NEc SW 18-7-5, sd 2930 ft. McMann Oil Co.'s Neghan 1, SWc NW 12-7-4, sd 100 ft. Day Oil Co.'s Bell 1, SEc NW NE 9-5-3, dr 3650 ft. Halmond Osmond et al's Fiddler 1, SEc NW 4-5-5, sd 545 ft.

ROGER MILLS COUNTY—Twin Hills Oil Co.'s McClure 1, NWc 15-15-26w, dr 3009 ft. Trio Oil Co.'s No. 1, SEc NW SW 3-13-26w, sd 3036 ft.

SEMINOLE COUNTY — Maxwell et al's Charty 1, C NE NW 33-6-6, r 1600 ft. Link Oil Co.'s Carolina 1, C SE NW 14-6-7, dr 2650 ft. T. B. Slick's Sanny 1, 19-6-7, cas swedging 3180 ft, hfw. Wm. McDougal's Dindy 1, C SW SW 20-6-7, r 3230 ft. R. F. Garland's Farlin 1, C NE NW 6-6-8, dr 685 ft.

TILLMAN COUNTY—A. L. Spears' Couch 1, NWc NE SW 10-4-18w, sd 1590 ft.

WASHITA COUNTY — R. B. Hartman's Montgomery 1, NEc SW 32-9-17w, dr 3890 ft. McCoy et al's Preter 1, C SW SW NE 9-8-15w, sd 3115 ft. Sun Ray Oil Co.'s Rice 1, SEc 33-8-18w, set 10-inch 1605 ft.

WOODS COUNTY—Victor Oil Co.'s Van Buskirk 1, SWc SE 10-25-15w, sd 960 ft.

Arkansas Wildcats

COMPLETIONS

Company, Well and Location	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Grant County—		
The Texas Co.'s Chicago Land & Timber 3, 18-6-13	*	2521
Nevada County—		
T. Walker Murray's Eaves 1, 11-12-23	*	1040
Union County—		
Bondurant et al's Clark 1, 34-17-12.	*	2655
Starke et al's Little 1, 21-19-12....	*	2734

DRILLING REPORT

CALHOUN COUNTY — Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.'s Childress 2, 1-15-15, dr 2668 ft.

CLEVELAND COUNTY — Markle Synd.'s Plummer 1, 22-9-10, dr 2666 ft.

COLUMBIA COUNTY—Ark-Oil Co.'s Fullenwilder 1, 12-17-22, dr 2650 ft. Brown et al's Robinson 1, 23-18-23, sd 3034 ft. Heath Trust's Williams 1, 1-19-21, sd 1200 ft. Houston Oil Co.'s Baker-Joiner 1, 2-18-22, dr 2700 ft. Johnson et al's Sailles 1, 18-17-22, sd 740 ft. Kemp et al's Emerson 1, 7-19-19, sd 630 ft. Miller et al's Watts 1, 20-16-18, abn 1890 ft. Phillips et al's Davis 1, 15-18-21, rig.

DALLAS COUNTY—Durr (Conway) et al's Riggs-Matlock 1, 33-8-15, fsh 2380 ft.

DREW COUNTY—Graves et al's Karnes 1, 20-14-6, dr 2340 ft. King & Wilson's Trotter 1, 12-13-6, sd 900 ft. Ratcliff et al's Spencer 1, 21-14-7, sd 1650 ft. Rhodes et al's Harris 1, 5-13-8, coring 1905 ft. Spooner et al's Meyer 1, 4-16-17, sd 50 ft.

GRANT COUNTY—Arnold & Hill's Meeks 1, 8-4-12, dk. Haley & Evan's Pike 1, 8-6-11, sd 50 ft.

HEMPSTEAD COUNTY — Dudney et al's Spates 1, 19-12-27, sd 2000 ft. Hope Columbus Oil Co.'s King 2, 24-11-26, to pull packer 2156 ft. Simmons Trust's (Martin) Adams 1, 36-12-27, re-set 4½-inch 2700 ft. Meyer et al's Nicholls 1, 17-11-25, fsh 1980 ft.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY—Ken-Saw Petroleum Co.'s Red River Lumber 2, 3-20-24, dk.

LITTLE RIVER COUNTY—Gaines et al's Thomas 1, 16-13-29, dr 3215 ft. Grote et al's Allen 1, 2-13-29, dr 2860 ft. Johnson et al's Hawkins 1, 10-11-31, dr 1375 ft. Red River Valley Oil Co.'s Taylor 1, 29-13-29, sd 2790 ft.

MILLER COUNTY—Kress et al's Thompson 1, 33-14-28, sd 917 ft.

NEVADA COUNTY—Dudley et al's Grayson-McLeod 1, 32-11-21, sd 1810 ft. Kan-Ark Oil Co.'s (Straighan) Honea 1, 12-12-21, dr 1015 ft. Lockhart et al's Porter-Cornelius 1, 17-10-22, dr 315 ft. Miller-Burnham-Hawley Synd.'s Perry 1, 12-15-22, dr 1100 ft. Prescott Oil Co.'s Henry 3, 10-12-20, sd 1000 ft.

OUACHITA COUNTY—Dee et al's Criner 1, 21-15-19, dk. Morefield et al's McDaniels 1, 28-14-17, ratholing 2290 ft.

UNION COUNTY—Berry et al's Union Saw Mill 1, 14-19-11, sd 875 ft. Bondurant et al's Turbeville 1, 9-18-12, coring 2368 ft. Harrell Trust's Teele 1, 11-19-12, sd 3177 ft. Jeter Trust's Burnside 1, 33-17-13, sd 3055 ft. Lemond et al's Terrell 1, 22-18-14, dk. Traffic Oil Co.'s Goodwin 1, 20-16-14, sd 3026 ft.

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Louisiana Wildcats

COMPLETIONS

Company, Well and Location	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Claiborne Parish—		
Standard Oil Co.'s Lloyd 1, 10-20-5w	*	2898
Triangle Drilling Co.'s Ferguson 1, 5-21-5	*	3002
Union Parish—		
Johnson et al's Pryor 1, 35-22-2w..	*	3009

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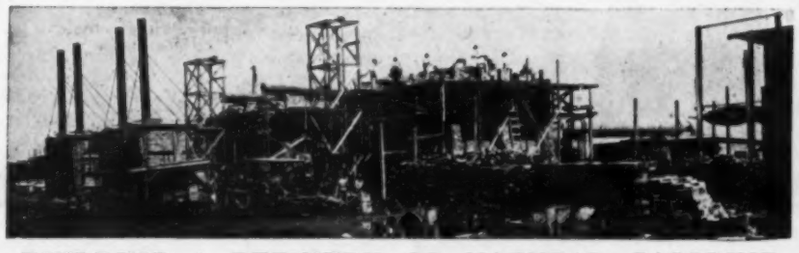

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Company, Well, Location	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Webster Parish—		
Morefield & Tanner's Pine Woods Lumber Co. 2, 2-22-11	*	2752

DRILLING REPORT

BIENVILLE PARISH — Silas Borden's Thomas 1, 8-16-9, rig.

BOSSIER PARISH—Armistead et al's Bernstein 1, 11-20-13, sd 1180 ft. Skannal et al's R. R. Lands Co. 1, 13-17-12, dr 1605 ft; Smith 1, 24-17-12, sd 2517 ft.

CADDO PARISH—Adams et al's Johnson 1, 16-14-16, sd 710 ft. Ark-Caddo Oil Co.'s Nickerson 1, 30-19-15, sd 2450 ft. Brewer & Sewell's Sharp 1, 10-18-16, rig. Caddo-Western Gas Co.'s Gardner-Blades 1, 2-16-15, r 2665 ft. Collins et al's Levy 1, 23-19-14, showing oil and salt water at 2486 ft; deepened to 2549 ft, to test. Crude Oil Co.'s Alexander-Ledbetter 1, 27-16-14, sd 2655 ft. Louisiana-Texas Community Oil Co.'s McCoy 1, 15-23-16, sd 2930 ft. Rowe-Daniels Synd.'s Rhodessa O. & L. Co. 1, 22-23-16, rig.

CALDWELL PARISH—Culver et al's Culver 1, 21-14-4e, sd 2510 ft.

CLAIBORNE PARISH — Woodley et al's (Arnet) Calhoun 1, 26-21-6, dr 1440 ft, corrected depth. Black O. & G. Co.'s Aubrey 1, 20-21-8, to set 6-inch 1430 ft. Dixie Oil Co.'s Easter 1, 20-20-7, dr 2395 ft. Forest Oil Co.'s Fields 1, 22-19-5, dr 6-inch plug 2034 ft. Pomeroy et al's Hurman 1, 34-20-6, dk.

DE SOTO PARISH — Greyhound Synd.'s Pollack 1, 36-11-14, dr 1400 ft. Tarver et al's Hewitt-Hicks 1, 10-11-14, set 10-inch 152 ft. Ulrey et al's Frost-Johnson 1, 3-11-15, dr 2885 ft.

EVANGELINE PARISH — Invincible Oil Co.'s Manuel 1, 36-5-2, dr 80 ft.

GRANT PARISH—Grant Parish Pet. Co.'s Ball 1, 1-8-1w, dr 2100 ft.

LA SALLE PARISH—Bur-Ban Oil Co.'s Urania 2, 21-21-2e, dr 8-inch plug 1406 ft. Gulf Refg. Co.'s Urania Lumber 1, 22-11-2e, lcn; Urania A-1, 22-11-2e, dr 410 ft. Stovall Drilling Co.'s Louisiana-Central Lumber 2, 27-10-2e, sd for water at 1410 ft. Urania Pet. Co.'s Urania 4, 20-10-2e, coring 1410 ft.

LINCOLN PARISH—Buckner et al's Barrett 1, 13-20-3w, dr 1110 ft.

RED RIVER PARISH—LeGrande et al's Fee 3, 2-14-12, set 6-inch 2440 ft.

SABINE PARISH—Emmett et al's Bowman Lumber 1, 15-7-12, set 8-inch 410 ft.

UNION PARISH—Cargile et al's Heard 1, 21-21-3w, fsh 2409 ft; slm. Costello et al's Nelson 1, 17-23-1w, rig. Frankel Bros.' Breazeale 1, 30-23-2w, dr 1310 ft. Love & Clark's Frost-Johnson 1, 7-23-1e, abn, sw and show oil 2328 ft. Palmer et al's Frost-Johnson 1, 18-23-1e, abn, showed oil 2234 ft.

WEBSTER PARISH—Olmstead et al's Hudson 1, 17-19-10, sd 800 ft.

WEST CARROLL PARISH—Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.'s Fiske 1, 8-21-10e, dr 1990 ft. Orion Oil Co.'s Bain Wagon 1, 23-23-10e, sw 2900 ft.

TEXAS OIL MAPS

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The fluxing qualities of the slag in wrought iron are responsible for the knitting of the metal at the weld.
On this test the wall of the pipe broke at this point.

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Wrought iron is characterized by its siliceous slag content, a natural welding flux. When you buy READING Tubing you are sure of a weld that is not merely pasted together, but tubing that is doubly-welded; in fact, the natural flux so firmly knits the metal that a break in the wall happens before the weld fractures.

Oil operators have tried other tubing and found that it offers very little resistance to the progress of corrosion and crystallization. READING Tubing does resist corrosion and crystallization and lasts two to three times longer. And it has another attribute—a double-weld stronger than the wall of the tubing.

Economy in production demands the purchase of "READING."

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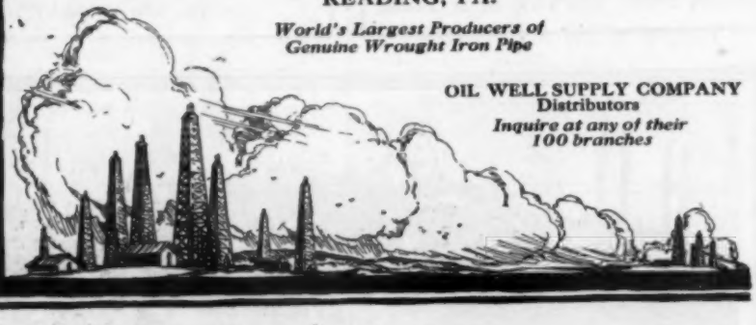

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GENUINE WROUGHT IRON

NEW EQUIPMENT, CATALOGS, BULLETINS, BOOKS

Back-Pressure Valve and Float Collar Announced

Unusual records in setting long strings of casing have been made in California recently by using a back-pressure valve and collar that is being put on the market by the Baker Casing Shoe Company.

The collar, or coupling, is made from a seamless steel forging of the best quality and the spherical cast iron plug, fitted with a cast iron back-pressure valve, is screwed against a shoulder on the inside of the coupling.

The shape and fit of the plug and

valve inside the coupling is such as to give the maximum strength and resistance to tremendous pressures.

Distinct advantages to be gained by using the Baker float collar, according to its manufacturers, are strength and the protection to the plug and valve against breakage by being screwed up into the coupling instead of being exposed.

The collar was first used at Long Beach to set a string of casing 5280 feet long.

Immediately following the manufacture of the first casing float collar, the company manufactured a heavy steel back-pressure valve, inserted in a drill pipe coupling, for the purpose of floating in drill pipe and relieving the derrick equipment from excessive strains. After some experiment and study it was decided to insert a heavy steel valve, of the proper dimensions, within the tool joint box, which type of drill pipe float was used by the Union Oil Company on their Gardena No. 1, which established a world record for depth in rotary drilling.

The following squib, taken from the Los Angeles Examiner, gives a comment on the Gardena No. 1: "Owing to the extreme depth of the hole and the fact that the weight of the drilling string was 116,042 pounds, which obviously presented a tremendous strain on the drilling crew and machinery. It was found advisable, in order to relieve the strain on the drill pipe, to float it into the hole by use of a valve which was attached about midway in the string."

Further information about the float collar may be secured by writing the Baker Casing Shoe Company, P. O. Box 264, Huntington Park Station, Los Angeles, California.

Differential Rotary Drive For Electric Drilling

Designed to make the feed of the bit scientifically proportional to the resistance it encounters, the "Oilwell" Hild Differential Drive, for rotary drilling with electricity, is being put on the market by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

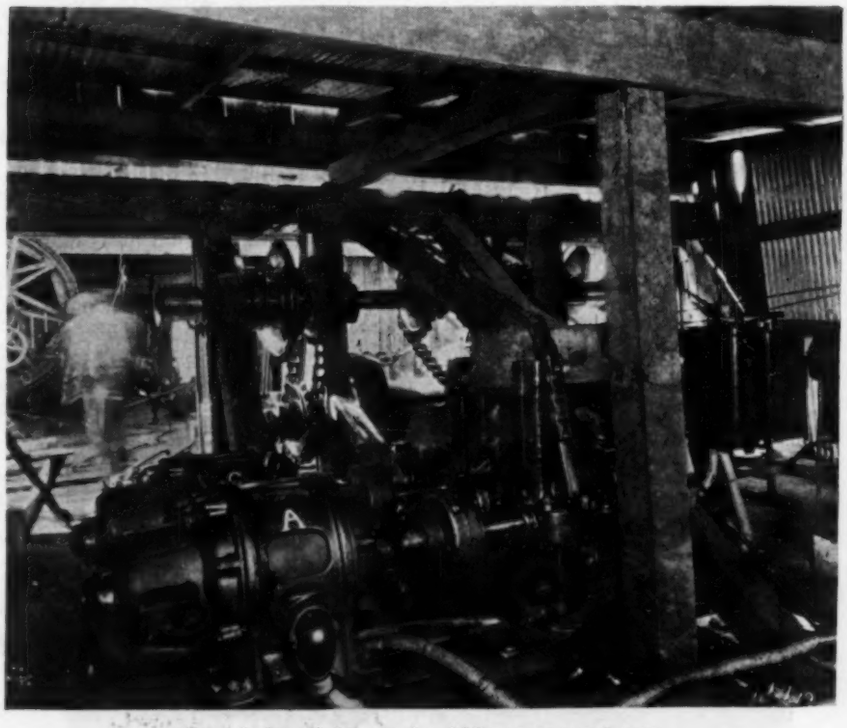
This device, invented by Frederick W. Hild of Los Angeles, Calif., was designed, manufactured, tested and perfected jointly by the Oil Well Supply Company, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and the R. D. Nuttall Company. After considerable investigation the Chanslor Candfield Midway Oil Company undertook to drill a well on their Torrance lease in California. This well was successfully completed, and the same equipment, with very minor adjustments, is now completing a second well for the same company.

The Hild differential drive can be used with any standard rotary rig, the only change involved being that the drive replaces the drilling engine.

The control for the motors driving the differential gear is rope operated from a small hand-wheel on the draw works post. The indicating meters are located in the corner of the derrick opposite the driller. The motor driven mud pumps are in their standard position and in the case of a combination rig the standard 35/15 horsepower pumping motor is connected to the band wheel through a reduction gear and chain in the usual location.

The drive consists of a gear box containing a differential gear, to which is connected through flexible couplings, two wound rotor induction motors which are mounted on a common base. The drilling motor drives one-half of the differential and the rotary table direct through gears and chains; the regulating motor is connected to the other half of the differential. The hoist drum is connected to the central portion, or floating part of the differential gear unit.

In drilling, the motors are operated in opposite directions, the drilling motor being set for a higher speed, causing a downward feed of the bit. The



General view of draw works, drilling motors and gear.

The OIL WEEKLY will print on this page data on new oilfield equipment, improvements on old equipment, news of new catalogs, bulletins, etc. This department is handled exclusively by the editorial department and has no connection with the advertising department. Data will be carried on anything which the editorial department thinks of interest to our readers, regardless of whether or not the manufacturer is an advertiser in the The OIL WEEKLY.—Publisher.

Manufacturer and Supply Dealer Notes

greater the difference in speed between the two motors the greater the feed either downward or upward. If the load on the drill pipe increases the additional load slows down the drilling motor, thus reducing the rate of feed. Should the load be sufficient to cause the drilling motor to move slower than the regulating motor, the feed reverses and the bit is raised off bottom. Thus the device tends to maintain a constant predetermined pressure of the bit on bottom; yet it protects the bit and drill pipe from sudden or excessive strains by raising them up until free of the obstruction, at which point downward progress is again resumed. The rate of feed is adjustable, but the maximum feed is fixed for any particular adjustment. By a simple turn of the hand wheel, reversing the drilling motor, the equipment is used for hoisting with the combined power of both motors available.

It was found that the device functions quickly and positively in the different formations encountered.

Further information may be secured from the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania Firm Opens Branch Office in Houston

Houston, Texas, Aug. 11.—District offices of The Central Iron and Steel Company, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, have been opened in Houston, at 303 Keystone building. Young & Fisher will represent the company in the Southwest district.

The Houston office will be in charge of Robert H. Young, while a second office in Fort Worth will be operated under the management of C. A. Fisher.

As pointed out by R. H. Irons, president of the Central Iron and Steel Company, the Houston office is the first step to be taken by the Pennsylvania company in a plan to build up a trade in the Southwest. Additional offices are to be established in this part of the country as trade demands.

Both Mr. Young and Mr. Fisher have been connected with the steel industry in the Southwest for a number of years, and are well known in industrial circles.

Industrial Committee Will Visit Mexican Capital

Mexico City, Mex., Aug. 7.—Mexican industrial and business interests are making preparations to receive a committee of American business men, including officials of manufacturing and oil concerns in the United States. The committee is being organized as the American Industrial Mission to Mexico in 1924 for the American Manufacturers Export Association and is headed by E. M. Herr, president of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

Other members of the committee include: Edward Prizer, president of the Vacuum Oil Company; C. P. Coleman, president of the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation; A. J. Brosseau, president of Mack Trucks, Incorporated; C. S. Gowthrop, vice president of the American Car and Foundry Company, and others.

Humble Men Patent Pump

The electric pumping outfit described in the August 1 issue of The OIL WEEKLY, was patented by D. K. Cason, electrician for the Humble Oil and Refining Company at Orange, and Red Manning, superintendent of production at the same place. Messrs. Cason and Manning worked the outfit out jointly and are to be given credit for originating it.

Erle P. Halliburton, president of the Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Company. Duncan, Oklahoma, left Duncan August 6 to attend to business matters pertaining to his company. While away, Mr. Halliburton will tour the Gulf Coast district, returning home by way of Louisiana and Arkansas.

The National Supply Company car delivering 4 sets of 7⅞-inch Hughes Rock Bit Cones and 1 set 7¾-inch Side Rollers, to the Mexican Aeroplane Transportation Company, for the Corona Oil Company, for use on their wildcat well No. 7, at San Isidro, located about 120 miles from Tampico, south side of the Tuxpam river. Roads were impassable during the recent rains and this method of transportation was employed in order to keep the rig going.

M. R. ARCHER,
On the job in the Coastal fields for the National Supply Company. He is now in the Toledo office.

Equipment Engineer to Have Headquarters in Toledo

Houston, Texas, August 14.—With his headquarters in Toledo, M. R. Archer may not get around over the fields as frequently as he has in recent years. But when he does get away from his office, chances are that he will display as keen interest in field production methods as he has in the past.

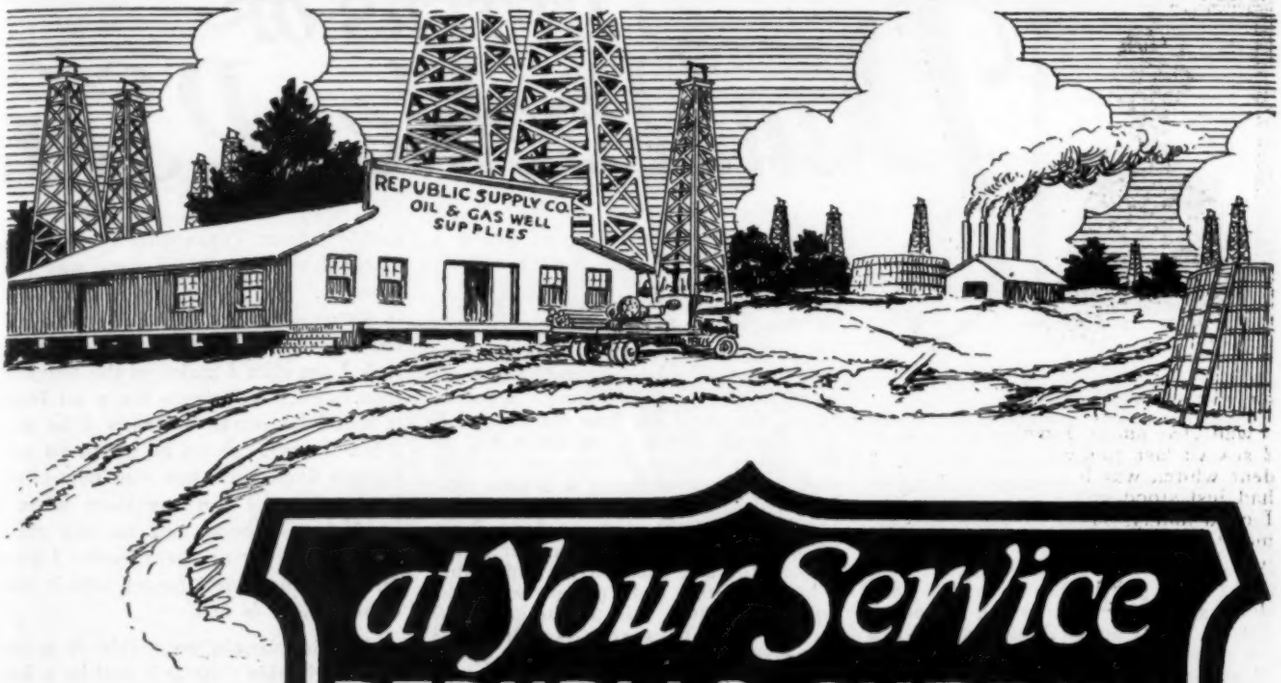
This is all just another way of saying that M. R. Archer has been promoted to chief engineer for the National Supply Company, headquarters at Toledo. He has been traveling engineer and spent a great deal of his time at Houston with the National Supply Company of Texas.

Mr. Archer is one of the equipment engineers, who came up through the school of experience. He began his connection with the steel business as a pattern maker. He came to be an authority on tubular goods, which brought him into oil field work.

Aside from his connection with the National and other oil field equipment concerns, he held important engineering posts with the Argentine government at one time.

Firm Increases Capital

Warren, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Capital invested in Oklahoma by the Warren City Tank and Boiler Company has been increased from $20,000 to $125,000.



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Hughes Tool Co.'s Hughes Rock Bits, Hughes Disc Bits, and Hughes Special Milling Cutters.

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† Henryetta, Okla.
†Yale, Okla.
†Shidler, Okla.
†Haskell, Okla.
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†Bristow, Okla.
†Wewoka, Okla.
†Hominy, Okla.
†Okemah, Okla.

REPUBLIC SUPPLY CO

Say you saw it in The Oil Weekly

LETTERS OF Paul Peebles P.S.G.

mi deer cleopatry

well cleo hunny I wood a bin down 2 sea yu last sundy escept for a accident whitch was beyond mi control. I had just stood not seein yu as long as I cood hunny, so I borrered the automobile whitch I told yu about belongin 2 mi landlady what I stays with & was comin down 2 sea yu, onli I told her I was goin fishin & had 2 take along sum stuff 2 camp out satterday nite. I was plannin 2 cum on down 2 sea yu sunday mornin after I had camped out on the bay satterday nite.

well I can run the car alrite hunny when it runs rite but cant nobody run a car when it runs rong. so when I was cummin down harrisberg rode I had 2 stop in a fillin stashun & git me sum gasoline & water and air in the tires, so I terned in2 1, but the steerin apperatus must a gone rong or sumthin & I put mi foot on the rong pedel or sumthin, ennyway she run rite slap threw a big winder in the stashun & yu ort 2 hav seen it. well I stayed with the car because I cood not git out verry well the way things was happenin so fast & besides I was all piled up with tires & cans of oil & other things whitch was in the stashun.

well hunny I thort it was a pretty good joak the way I stopped so pretty rite in the stashun, but the man what owned the plase he was kinder sore about it & cum hollerin at me "where in the hell do yu think yu are goin?" I do not like 2 say hell in a letter 2 yu hunny but that is what he said & I will not tell yu sum other words whitch he menshuned.

any way I told him I was goin 2 goose creek if it was enny of his bizness, & aint this the rode? well he gotten hot shore nuff then & he started sayin a hole lot of things so I sed 2 him, looky here pardner yu have got a sine up there whitch says 2 drive in & I bleev in sines. I cum in here for service. giv me 2 gallons of gas & a pint of oil. then see if I need any air in mi tires & fill up the radyater & I wisht yu wood hurry because I am gittin delayed.

well hunny I gess I woed a not talked so mutch & so sarkastic only I did not no it was but 1 feller there. I gotten out of the car 2 sea how she looked & if I had skratched it up some & 1 of the fellers hit me & then we tore up that stashun some moar & bi that time I looked like I had bin in a reck shore enuff so I did not come on down 2 sea yu like I sed I wood. neeither hav I tooken the car back to the lady what I bordes with. I do not no what she will say about it bein all bunged up & it will mabe be sevral days before I can raze the munny 2 git it out of the shop where I had 2 leev it 2 git fixed up. I do not no when I will git 2 cum down agin hunny.

hunny I gess I will hav 2 be goin 2 arkansaw agin pretty shortly on account it aint mutch doin around hear for me 2 make enny jack so I will hav 2 see what I can do with the old man agin. mabe he will lissen 2 reesen now & giv me a alowance of 15$ or 25$ a week even if he wont share up with me like is mi rites. if he wood do the rite thing bi me hunny I cood make miself moar vallerble 2 the world on account if I did not hav 2 worry about finanshul matters I cood use mi brane better thinkin up invenshuns for the oil bizness. Like it is I hav 2 spend so mutch time thinkin about how I am goin 2 git by that I can not do no constructiv thinkin eether about geeology or improvin a patent to make drillin wells moar easier.

hunny I gess yu hav seed in the pappers where they are goin 2 hav anuther 1 of them exposishuns & congresses at Tulsey this year the same like I went 2 last year. well hunny I am goin 2 hav 2 go 2 that agin & I am about 2 figger out a skeem for yu 2 go 2. yu no hunny they are goin 2 hav a dutchess from evry oil state escept california where oil aint amountin 2 nuthin on account of it is so mutch climate.

well hunny they are goin 2 elect the prettyest woman they can find for dutchess from Texas whitch wood be a sincht for yu hunny if they was fare about it. but yu no how them things is hunny—it takes munny. well if the old man will jar loose with sum of mi jack I am goin 2 make yu the dutchess from Texas if it costs me a oil feeld. it wood be worth it hunny 2 be able 2 put it over. so yu be gettin yu sum clothes fixed up & hav sum new pitchers made so I can hav them when I need them 2 boost you for the plase. & when yu get up there hunny I want yu 2 be shure not 2 forget who is yore dook whitch is me.

they is plannin on makin it a reel show agin this time & it will be a hole lot of peepul there & yu can nock them all dead when yu cum down the line all dressed up for a dutchess. & they will all be wantin 2 meet yu hunny. But yu can let them no that yu are the finance of one paul peebles & then I gess they will let yu alone. Because this is a gathrin of the oil peepul hunny & all of them will no me & no that I aint that kipd of a guy 2 be trifled with.

I aint figgered out no invenshun for this week hunny & hav about desided that I will not make that trip I told yu about 2 mexico without no engine in the car on account it is pretty hot weather rite now & besides that bizness is bad in the oil bizness & it wood not be etheical for me 2 be runnin a car without no gaslene when the bizness needs 2 hav the gas used so bad. mabe I had better make a trip up north & see if I cant git them peepul up there in the noshun of usip a little more gasoline & help out. yu no I did it last year without so verry mutch sucksess on account they cut the prise of gasoline the last time I was in chicargo & talked 2 mr. Nicklas & col. Stewart about the situwashun. but it did make bizness good for a few days hunny.

I gess I ort 2 not be doin him no favers, but yu tell that onnery slim that he had better hide out on account of the texas co. havin out a boolweevil exterminator & he is one bollweevil whitch needs 2 be exterminated. it is a surprise 2 me that they did not get him rite on the start while they was experymentin with the stuff.

well hunny mabe the next time I will have more better luck in gittin down 2 sea yu. anyway I shore do hope so.

yore lovin paul.

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The ELLIOTT Core Drilling Company holds United States Patent No. 1,493,112, covering the core drill introduced by this company and operated since September, 1921. The ELLIOTT Core Drilling Company is prepared to defend its customers against patent litigation, arising from any claim that our apparatus or process is infringing any existing or future patent right.

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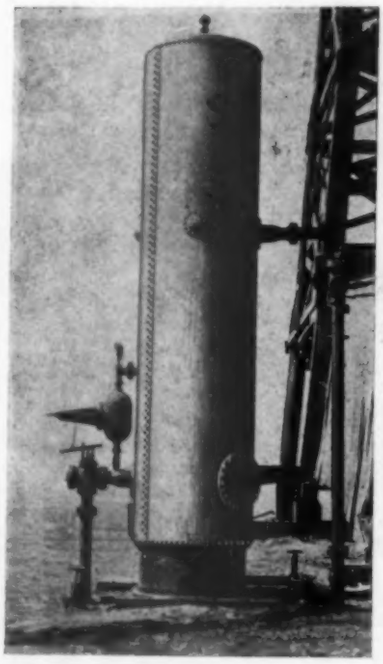

Increasing Earnings at Signal Hill

The Smith Oil and Gas Separator shown in the accompanying picture is an installation for No. 1 Well, Reservoir Lease, owned by Ramsay Bros. at Signal Hill, California.

With the use of this Separator, the pressure on the well was reduced to 32 pounds, with the result that the Absorption Plant which was taking the gas increased its gasoline production 400 gallons per 24 hour day.

This installation is typical in that the operator gets complete separation of the gas from the oil, and by means of such, increases the earnings of his lease.

SMITH OIL AND GAS SEPARATOR

SMITH SEPARATOR COMPANY

Chestnut & Smith Corp. Bldg. **TULSA, OKLA.** Phone Osage 6220

California Office, 821 Haas Bldg., Los Angeles, California

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Type 1

Type 3

The Smith Separator is made in the following sizes:

Type 1—Capacity 5000 bbls. oil, 10 million cu. ft. gas.
Type 2—Capacity 2000 bbls. oil, 5 million cu. ft. gas
Type 3—Capacity 500 bbls. oil, 1 million cu. ft. gas.

SQUEAKS from the BULL WHEEL

The Maid Obeys

"Did you open the parlor window?"

"Yes ma'am. Can't you hear the wind blowin' things over?"—Judge.

Fred—"Bilkins is about the world's most cautious man, I guess."

Ted—"Why?"

"He's the only man I ever saw read the contract on the back of a telegraph blank before writing his message." — New York Sun.

Traffic Cop—"Did you see me wave at you?"

Lady Driver—"I did. My husband's a big chief water tender on the Idaho and if he was with me he'd paste you one in the puss for waving at me."—Our Navy.

"Do you have any trouble keeping your boy Josh on the farm?"

"Not a bit," answered Farmer Corntossel. "All we've got to do is to keep the dinner bell ringing on time every day."—Washington Star.

"Does Jimmy remember the anniversary of your marriage?"

"Never. I remind him of it in January and in June, and get two lots of presents a year!"—London Mail.

Casey and Kerrigan went to a fortune teller. When the fortune teller was out of the room they found a bottle of whisky, which they drank. The fortune teller returned, discovered the empty bottle, and asked Casey: "Did you drink it?"

Casey said "No."

"Did you drink it?" she asked Kerrigan.

"Come on," said Casey, "she's no fortune teller."—Journal of the American Medical Association.

"Your honor, the constitution—"

"Now, my boy," interrupted kindly old Judge Wedge, "this is a $10 dog case. The constitution is not involved."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Visitor—They tell me that Eph Hoskins, who just died, had been ailing for years. I thought you told me he died suddenly.

Uncle Eben—So he did. Why, one minute he was alive and the next he was dead.—Judge.

"I suppose John was the life of the party as usual."

"John who?"

"John Barleycorn."—Judge.

At one of the special events, a lady had responded beautifully to several encores. Another woman sitting on the side turned to a friend and remarked:

"She has quite a repertoire, hasn't she?"

"Yes," answered the friend, "but she dresses so she doesn't show it."

Hope Arouses Dad

"This paper says that a Springfield woman has a baby that never cries."

"By George! I wonder how she'll trade."—Boston Transcript.

"This will hurt me more than you," said father, as he turned Johnny over his knee.

As the youngster had boarded up the seat of his trousers, for once father was right.—Judge.

A small lad of six was presenting his application for a library card at the Irvington branch library. It is necessary that librarians ask the given name of each parent. After telling his father's name the youngster, being asked his mother's given name, gave forth the startling information that he didn't know.

"What does your father call her?" further queried the librarian, hoping thus to elicit the desired response.

"He calls her 'Honey,'" came the prompt reply, and then added as if for further enlightenment of a seemingly stupid librarian, "He likes her."—Indianapolis News.

Wifey's Hot Question

"A month ago I made my will, and everything is left to you."

"What are you waiting for, then?"—Szczutek (Lwow).

The Noble Workers

"We have a Russian Countess working in our kitchen."

"That's not so much. We have an Austrian Duke working father."

Financial Note

Husband: "Your check to the groceryman has just come back marked 'No Funds.'"

Wife: "That's queer. I saw an ad in the paper only yesterday that the bank has a surplus of over $3,000,000."

"Ouch!"

A beauty, she got sunburned
While bathing in the swell,
And now her neighbors hear
The peeling of the belle.

Within this grave is sleeping
The dust of David Green—
Who tried his best to mix a batch
Of corn and gasoline.
They gathered all the pieces
Of the car that they could save,
And got it running once again—
But couldn't fix up Dave.

East Side Lights

Small Boy—"Me fadder wants a nickel's wort' of ice cream."

Soda Clerk—"Cone?"

Small Boy — "Naw—Rosenbaum."—Froth.

Peevish Pete

The Pipe Peddler sez:

"In daytime an automobile by the roadside means Tire Trouble. At night it means Romance; the trouble comes later. Say!"

No Cause for Worry

Eddie Cantor tells of standing in the lobby of the Winter Garden in New York and seeing two men, evidently business partners, take their places in the line that was wending its way toward the ticket window for the evening performance.

Suddenly one of the men seemed to remember something. He clapped one hand to his forehead, gasped, and in consternation said to his partner:

"Abe, I forgot to lock the safe!"

"Huh!" said the other. "Why worry about the safe ain't locked? We're both here, ain't we?"—Ex.

No Opposition

Mose (applying alone)—"Ah wants to get a marriage license."

Clerk—"Where's the bride-elect?"

Mose — "What yo'all mean bride elect? Dey wan't no lection a-tall. De lady done app'inted herself to de office at mah own pussonal request."—Little Rock Civigrams.

"Dobson is always bragging about his family tree."

"Why not? He's a nut, you know."—Judge.

Mistress — I told you to change the sheets on the master's bed and you haven't done so.

New Maid—Indeed oi did, mum. Shure, oi put the sheets from my bed on his and the ones from his bed on mine.—Judge.

"Miss Embonpoint is going to be married soon. Are the girls going to give her a shower?"

"They think they'll have to make it a cloud-burst."—Judge.

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Houston, Tex.
Norphlet, Ark.
Mexia, Tex.
Corsicana, Tex.

1. Instead of ordinary bearings which must be oiled frequently, requiring numerous trips to the top of the derrick, and requiring a real replacement job when the babbitt wears down, the new Gulfco Crown Block has special bronze bushings that can be replaced without the pouring of babbitt; and is so oiled that the bearings are at all times running in an oil bath, protected from the weather.
2. It is extra heavy, built to stand any drilling depth.
3. It is made in any combination from two to seven sheaves with the sheaves of such thickness that it requires twice the wear of an ordinary crown-block to cut them down.
4. It is made up on 10-inch, 35-lb. I-beams.

We shall be glad to tell any operator in the States or Mexico about this crown block that is built to eliminate work and reduce expense.

Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Company, Beaumont, Texas

Say you saw it in The Oil Weekly

GUIDE FOR PURCHASERS

Air Compressors—
Continental Supply Company
Southern Engine and Pump Co.

Air Lift Pumping Equipment—
Sullivan Machinery Co.

Attorneys—
Hirsch & Hannay
Vinson, Elkins & Wood

Balls and Seats—
Bradford Motor Works
Continental Supply Company
The Chas. N. Hough Mfg. Co.

Band Wheels—
Continental Supply Company
International Derrick & Equipment Company
Lee C. Moore & Co., Inc.

Banks—
Commercial National Bank

Belting—
Bridgeport Machine Company
Continental Supply Company
D. F. Connolly Agency
Frick-Reid Supply Co.
International Supply Company
Oil Well Supply Co.
Republic Supply Co.
Stanley Belting Corp.

Boilers—
Bridgeport Machine Co.
The Brownell Co.
D. F. Connolly Agency
Continental Supply Company
Frick-Reid Supply Co.
International Supply Co.
The National Supply Cos.
Oil Well Supply Co.
Republic Supply Company
Regan Forge & Engineering Co.
Titusville Iron Works Co.
United Iron Works, Inc.
See Oil Field Supplies and Tanks

Blowout Preventer—
Baash-Ross Tool Company
Cameron Iron Works
Continental Supply Company
Regan Forge & Engineering Co.

Burners—
Continental Supply Company
Gaso Pump & Burner Mfg. Co.
Regan Forge & Engineering Co.

Bull Wheels—
Continental Supply Company
International Derrick & Equipment Company
Lee C. Moore & Co., Inc.

Calf Wheels—
Continental Supply Company
International Derrick & Equipment Company
Lee C. Moore & Co., Inc.

Casing—
Continental Supply Company
David L. Schofield
Oil Field Salvage Co.
Regan Forge & Engineering Co.
Republic Supply Company
Superior Tube Co.

Casing Shoes—
Baker Casing Shoe Co.
Bridgeport Machine Co.
Continental Supply Company
Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Co.
The National Supply Cos.
Pelican Well Tool & Supply Co.
Regan Forge & Engineering Co.
Republic Supply Company
W-K-M Co.

Cement Hardener—
The Sullivan Co.
W-K-M Co.

Chains—
Link Belt Co.

Control Heads—
Continental Supply Company
Southern Brass Mfg. & Plating Co.

Core Drills—
Elliott Core Drilling Co.
Spengler Core Drilling Co.

Compressors—
Butler Mfg. Co.
Continental Supply Company
F. W. Heitmann Co.
Hope Engineering Co.
Sullivan Machinery Co.
United Iron Works, Inc.

Cordage—
D. F. Connolly Agency
Continental Supply Company
The National Supply Cos.
Republic Supply Company

Crown Blocks—
American Well & Pros. Co.
Baash-Ross Tool Company
Boykin Machinery & Supply Co.
Continental Supply Company
Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Co.
International Derrick & Equipment Company
Lufkin Foundry & Machine Co.
Oil Well Supply Co.
Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co.
Superior Tube Co.

Couplings—
Continental Supply Company
Harrisburg Pipe & Pipe Bending Company
Steel Coupling Co.
Superior Tube Co.

Dehydrating Processes—
W. S. Barnickel & Co.
Petroleum Rectifying Co.

Derricks and Rigs—
International Derrick & Equipment Company
Lee C. Moore & Co.
National Turnbuckle Derrick Co.
Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co.
Peden Iron & Steel Co.
Superior Tube Co.
Wertzberger Derrick Co.

Diamond Core Drills—
Sullivan Machinery Co.

Disc Bits—
Continental Supply Company
Rotary Disc Bit Co.

Ditchers—
Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co.

Draw Works—
American Well & Pros. Co.
Continental Supply Company
Lufkin Foundry & Machine Co.

Drilling Cables—
American Cable Co.
Bridgeport Machine Co.
D. F. Connolly Agency
Continental Supply Company
Frick-Reid Supply Co.
F. W. Heitmann Co.
The National Supply Cos.
Peden Iron & Steel Co.
Regan Forge & Engineering Co.
Republic Supply Company
Williamsport Wire Rope Co.

Drill Pipe Slips—
Baash-Ross Tool Company
Continental Supply Company

Drilling Machines—
Bridgeport Machine Co.
Continental Supply Company
Keystone Driller Co.
Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co.
Star Drilling Machine Co.

Drill Collars—
Baash-Ross Tool Company
Continental Supply Company

Drill Pipe Cutting—
Baash-Ross Tool Company

Drilling Tools—
Baash-Ross Tool Company
Continental Supply Company

Drill Pipe—
Continental Supply Company
Frick-Reid Supply Co.
Republic Supply Company
Reading Iron Co.
Superior Tube Co.

Drilling Equipment—
American Well & Pros. Co.
Baash-Ross Tool Company
Bridgeport Machine Co.
Continental Supply Company
Republic Supply Company
Western Supply Company

Drive Pipe—
Continental Supply Company
Republic Supply Company
Reading Iron Co.
Superior Tube Co.

Electrical Equipment—
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co.

Elevators—
Bridgeport Machine Co.
Continental Supply Company
The Cunningham Company
Dunn Mfg. Co.
Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Co.
LeBus Rotary Tool Works
Wilson & Willard Mfg. Co.

Engines, Diesel—
Western Machinery Co.

Engines, Gas—
Continental Supply Company
Frick-Reid Supply Co.
The Pattin Bros. Co.
Western Machinery Co.

Engines, Oil—
Continental Supply Company
Frick-Reid Supply Co.
The Patton Bros. Co.
Western Machinery Co.

Engines, Pumping—
Ajax Iron Works
American Well & Pros. Co.
Bessemer Gas Engine Co.
Bridgeport Machine Co.
Continental Supply Company
The Brownell Co.
De La Vergne Machine Co.
C. C. Fetty & Co.
Franklin Valveless Engine Co.
Frick-Reid Supply Co.
Hope Engineering Co.
Lucey Mfg. Corp.
Lufkin Foundry & Machine Co.
The National Supply Cos.
National Transit Pump & Machine Company
Oil Well Supply Co.
Peden Iron & Steel Company
Republic Supply Company
Rock Island Plow Co.
Southern Engine & Pump Co.
Titusville Iron Works
Western Machinery Company

Engineers—
A. C. Bierman
C. N. Black
Samuel J. Caudill
David Donoghue
C. C. Fetty & Co.
Foster & Reiter
F. W. Freeborn Engineering Co.
Lee C. Moore & Co.
Oil Conservation Engineering Co.
L. H. Owen
D. T. Ring

Fire Protection—
Continental Supply Company
Oil Conservation Engineering Co.

Fish Tail Bits—
American Well & Pros. Co.
Continental Supply Company
Frick-Reid Supply Company
Gulf Coast Mach & Sup. Co.
Lucey Manufacturing Corp.
Pelican Well Tool & Supply Co.
Regan Forge & Engineering Co.
W-K-M Co.

Floor Circle Brace—
Continental Supply Company
Dunn Mfg. Co.

Fuel Oil—
Gulf Ref. Co.
Sinclair Ref. Co.

Gas Traps—
Continental Supply Company
Trumble Gas Trap Co.

Gasoline Extraction Compressors—
Continental Supply Company
Bessemer Gas Engine Co.
Sullivan Machinery Co.

Gasoline and Oil Storage Tanks—
Butler Mfg. Co.
Graver Corporation
Continental Supply Co.
Kansas City Struct. Steel Co.
Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co.

Gauges—
Continental Supply Company
Oil Conservation Engineering Co.

Genuine Wrought Iron Casing—
Reading Iron Co.
Superior Tube Co.

Geologists—
A. C. Bierman
Samuel J. Caudill
Alexander Deussen
David Donoghue
Edwin B. Hopkins
Foster & Reiter
Heath M. Robinson
L. H. Owen
Herald Bros.

Grips and Clamps—
Continental Supply Company
J. P. Ratigan
W-K-M Co.

Heat Exchangers—
Brown Welding & Machine Co.

Hoists—
Alamo Iron Works

Hose—
Continental Supply Company
D. F. Connolly Agency

Houses—
Crain Ready-Cut House Co.

Hydrometers—
The Braun Corp.

Laboratory Equipment—
Continental Supply Company
Fort Worth Laboratories

Lighting Systems—
Bridgeport Machine Co.
Continental Supply Company
R-F Electrical Mfg. Co.
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co.

Line Pipe—
Continental Supply Company
Republic Supply Company
Reading Iron Co.
Superior Tube Co.

Manufacturers—
Robinson Packer Co.

Maps—
Heydrick Mapping Co.

Meters—
Continental Supply Company

Motors—
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co.

Oil Field Supplies—
American Well & Pros. Co.
Bridgeport Machine Co.
Butler Mfg. Co.
Continental Supply Company
D. F. Connolly Agency
The Cunningham Company
C. C. Fetty & Co.
Frick-Reid Supply Co.
Graver Corporation
Gulf Coast Mach. & Sup. Co.
Erle P. Halliburton
International Supply Co.
Kansas City Struct. Steel Co.
Lee C. Moore & Co.
Lucey Manufacturing Corp.
The National Supply Cos.
Oil Well Supply Co.
Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co.
Peden Iron & Steel Co.
Pelican Well Tool & Sup. Co.
Republic Supply Company
Regan Forge & Engineering Co.
Robinson Packer Co.
H. M. Spence
Smith Separator Company
Southern Brass Mfg. & Plating Co.

GUIDE FOR PURCHASERS—Continued

Oil Field Supplies—(Cont.)

Superior Tube Co.
United Iron Works, Inc.
W-K-M Co.
Western Supply Company

Oil Stills—

The Braun Corp.

Oil Thieves—

The Braun Corp.

Oilwell Casing—

Continental Supply Company
Frick-Reid Supply Co.
Republic Supply Company
Superior Tube Co.

Oil Well Cementing—

Erle P. Halliburton

Overshots—

Baash-Ross Tool Co.
Continental Supply Company
LeBus Rotary Tool Works

Packers—

Continental Supply Company
The Guiberson Corp.
Layne & Bowler
Robinson Packer Co.
Pelican Well Tool & Supply Co.
Regan Forge & Engineering Co.
Western Supply Company
W-K-M Co.

Packing—

Continental Supply Company
D. F. Connolly Agency
Frick-Reid Supply Co.
The National Supply Cos.
Peden Iron & Steel Co.
Pelican Well Tool & Sup. Co.
Republic Supply Company

Paints—

Continental Supply Company
Peden Iron & Steel Co.

Panel Boards—

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

Patents—

Hardway & Cathey
Jesse R. Stone

Pipe Grips—

Continental Supply Co.
W-K-M Co.

Pipe—

A. M. Byers Co.
Continental Supply Company
W. E. Detlor
Frick-Reid Supply Co.
F. W. Heitmann Co.
Harrisburg Pipe & Pipe Bending Co.
International Supply Co.
The National Supply Cos.
Oil Well Supply Co.
Peden Iron & Steel Co.
Reading Iron Co.
Republic Supply Company
David L. Schofield
Superior Tube Co.
Williamsport Wire Rope Co.

Pipe Screwing Machines—

Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co.

Pipe Wrenches—

Continental Supply Company
Dunn Mfg. Co.
The Guiberson Corp.
LeBus Rotary Tool Works
Republic Supply Company

Polish Rod Grips—

Sargeant Engineering Co.

Portable Buildings—

Butler Mfg. Co.
International Derrick & Equipment Company

Portable Compressors—

Continental Supply Company
Sullivan Machinery Co.

Portable Drilling Rigs—

Bridgeport Machinery Co.
Continental Supply Company
Lee C. Moore & Co.
Oil Well Service Co.
Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co.
Portable Rotary Rig Co.
The National Supply Cos.

Pulleys—

Continental Supply Company
Davis & Kuhns
International Derrick & Equipment Company
Lee C. Moore & Co.

Pullers—

Davis & Kuhns

Pulling Machines—

Clark Machine Co.
Continental Supply Company
Iron King Mfg. Co.
Safety Pulling Machine Co.

Pumps—

Axelson Machine Co.
American Well & Pros. Co.
Bradford Motor Works
Continental Supply Company
D. & B. Pump & Sup. Co.
C. C. Fetty & Co.
Frick-Reid Supply Co.
Gaso Pump & Burner Mfg. Co.
Goulds Manufacturing Co.
Lucey Manufacturing Corp.
National Transit Pump & Machine Co.
Oil Well Supply Co.
Pelican Well Tool & Supply Co.
Republic Supply Company
Southern Engine & Pump Co.
Texas Oil Pump Co.
United Iron Works, Inc.

Pumping Powers—

Continental Supply Company
C. C. Fetty & Co.
Frick-Reid Supply Co.
International Supply Company
Jensen Bros. Mfg. Co.
Kansas City Hay Press Co.
H. M. Spence

Refined Products—

Gulf Refining Company
Humble Oil & Refining Co.
Sinclair Refining Co.

Recorders—

Fort Worth Laboratories
The Foxboro Co., Inc.

Refinery Equipment—

Butler Mfg. Co.
Continental Supply Company
Graver Corporation
Kansas City Struct. Steel Co.
Oil Conservation Engineering Co.
Republic Supply Company
Smith Separator Company
Titusville Iron Works
United Iron Works, Inc.
Wyatt Metal & Boiler Works

Rig Irons—

Continental Supply Company
International Supply Co.
Lee C. Moore & Co.
Oil Well Supply Co.
Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co.
Republic Supply Company

Rig Timbers—

D. D. Wertzberger

Rotaries—

International Supply Company

Rotary Rock Bits—

Continental Supply Company
Hughes Tool Co.

Rotary Fish Tail Bits—

Continental Supply Company
Pelican Well Tool & Supply Co.
Regan Forge & Engineering Co.
Republic Supply Company
W-K-M Co.

Separators—

Butler Mfg. Co.
Continental Supply Company
Smith Separator Company
Trumble Gas Trap Co.

Structural Steel—

Butler Mfg. Co.
Kansas City Struct. Steel Co.
United Iron Works, Inc.

Steel Derricks—

Continental Supply Company
International Derrick & Equipment Company
Lee C. Moore & Co., Inc.
Superior Tube Co.

Steel Crown Blocks—

Continental Supply Company
Gulf Coast Mach. & Sup. Co.
International Derrick & Equipment Company
Lee C. Moore & Co.
Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co.
Superior Tube Co.

Steel Manufacturers—

Colonial Steel Co.

Steel Storage Tanks—

Butler Mfg. Co.
Continental Supply Company
Graver Corporation

Strainers—

Continental Supply Company
Layne & Bowler Co.
Pelican Well Tool & Supply Co.
W-K-M Co.

Sucker Rod Lines—

D. F. Connolly Agency
Continental Supply Company

Sucker Rods—

Axelson Machine Co.
Continental Supply Company
D. & B. Pump & Sup. Co.
Dunn Mfg. Co.
Frick-Reid Supply Co.
S. M. Jones Co.
The National Supply Cos.
Oil Well Supply Co.
J. P. Ratigan
Republic Supply Company

Sucker Rod Sockets—

Bradford Motor Works
Continental Supply Company
Brown Welding & Machine Co.

Swabs—

Continental Supply Company
The Cunningham Company

Tank Bolts—

Continental Supply Company
Steel Mfg. & Warehouse Co.

Tanks—

American Tank Co.
Butler Mfg. Co.
Black, Sivalls & Bryson
Columbian Steel Tank Co.
Continental Supply Company
The Brownwell Co.
Gantz Tank Co.
Graver Corporation
Kansas City Structural Steel Co.
Maloney Tank Co.
Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co.
Petroleum Iron Works
Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co.
United Iron Works
Wyatt Metal & Boiler Works

Tank Equipment—

Continental Supply Company
Oil Conservation Engineering Co.

Temper Screws—

Burns Tool Co.

Tret-O-Lite—

W. S. Barnickel & Co.

Thermometers—

Continental Supply Company
Fort Worth Laboratories
The Foxboro Co., Inc.

Tongs—

Bridgeport Machine Co.
Continental Supply Company
Dunn Mfg. Co.
Guiberson Corp.
LeBus Rotary Tool Works
Pelican Well Tool & Supply Co.
Wilson & Willard Mfg. Co.
W-K-M Co.

Tool Joints—

American Well & Pros. Co.
Baash-Ross Tool Company
Boykin Machinery & Sup. Co.
Bridgeport Machine Co.
Continental Supply Company
Hughes Tool Co.
Pelican Well Tool & Sup. Co.
Regan Forge & Engineering Co.
Republic Supply Co.
W-K-M Co.

Tools (Fishing and Drilling)—

Bridgeport Machine Co.
Brown Welding & Machine Co.
Continental Supply Company
Frick-Reid Supply Co.
Hughes Tool Co.
International Supply Co.
Oil Well Supply Co.
Peden Iron & Steel Co.
Pelican Well Tool & Supply Co.
Regan Forge & Engineering Co.
Republic Supply Company
Sullivan Machinery Co.
Western Supply Company
W-K-M Co.

Toothless Slips—

LeBus Rotary Tool Works

Tractor Winch—

Rock Island Plow Co.

Traveling Blocks—

American Well & Pros. Co.
Baash-Ross Tool Company
Boykin Machinery & Sup. Co.
Continental Supply Company
Gulf Coast Machine & Sup. Co.
Lufkin Foundry & Machine Co.
Regan Forge & Engineering Co.

Tubing Catcher—

Continental Supply Company
Dunn Mfg. Co.
Guiberson Corp.

Tubing Lines—

Continental Supply Company
D. F. Connolly Agency

Tubing—

Continental Supply Company
Republic Supply Company
Reading Iron Co.
Standard Seamless Tube Co.
Superior Tube Co.

Underreamers—

American Well & Pros. Co.
Bridgeport Machine Co.
Continental Supply Company
Western Supply Company
Wilson & Willard Mfg. Co.

Vacuum Pumps—

Continental Supply Company
Sullivan Machinery Co.

Valves—

Bradford Motor Works
Continental Supply Company
Darling Valve & Mfg. Co.
The Charles N. Hough Mfg. Co.
Texas Oil Pump Co.
Ludlow Valve Mfg. Co.
Oil Conservation Engineering Co.
Pratt & Cady
Reading Steel Casting Co.
Reading Valve & Fittings Co.
Smith Separator Company
Southern Brass Mfg. & Plating Co.
Westcott Valve Mfg. Co.
W-K-M Co.

Valves and Fittings—

Continental Supply Company
Darling Valve & Mfg. Co.
D. & B. Pump & Sup. Co.
F. W. Heitmann Co.
Ludlow Valve Mfg. Co.
Lufkin Foundry & Machine Co.
The National Supply Cos.
Peden Iron & Steel Co.
Pittsburgh Reinforced Brazing and Machine Company.
Pratt & Cady
Republic Supply Company
Reading Steel Casting Co.
Reading Valve & Fittings Co.
United Iron Works
W-K-M Co.

Walking Beams—

Continental Supply Company
International Derrick & Equipment Company
Lee C. Moore & Co., Inc.

Welding and Cutting Equipment—

Continental Supply Company

Working Barrels—

Axelson Machine Co.
Bradford Motor Works
Continental Supply Company
D. & B. Pump & Sup. Co.
Republic Supply Company
The Charles N. Hough Mfg. Co.
Southern Brass Mfg. & Plating Co.
Texas Oil Pump Co.

Water Gauges—

Continental Supply Company
J. E. Shaffer Co.
F. W. Heitmann Co.

Water Cans—

Continental Supply Company
H. P. Gott Mfg. Co.

Wire Line Clamps—

Western Supply Company

Wire Rope—

Bridgeport Machine Co.
D. F. Connolly Agency
Continental Supply Company
Houston Oil Field Material Co.
International Supply Co.
Regan Forge & Engineering Co.
Republic Supply Company
The National Supply Cos.
Williamsport Wire Rope Co.

If You Were Judge—

In this "Court" of Actual Field Testing

What would be your decision in this case?

Conservation Venting vs. Old Fashioned Vent Lines

These recent tests made in the Mid-Continent field on two 66,000-barrel all-steel tanks, 2/3 full of high gravity gasoline constitute the "evidence."

Tank No. 1 OCECO Conservation Vents.
Loss by evaporation, averaged 100 barrels every 30 days.

Tank No. 2, Old Fashioned Vent Lines.
Loss by evaporation, averaged 140 barrels every 30 days.

In each tank the surface gasoline was approximately one-half covered with Sealite Blanket.

Savings with OCECO Conservation Vent Equipment were at the rate of 40 barrels per month!

With gasoline at a refinery price of 10c per gallon, the total **savings amounted to $200 per month with the use of OCECO Equipment.** The savings on tanks containing crude oil would average from 14 to 20 barrels per month, depending upon the gravity of crude.

With such big savings in favor of this equipment, evidently OCECO Conservation Vents are worth many times the cost of old fashioned vent lines, yet OCECO Conservation Vent Equipment installed does **not** cost more—**it costs even less.**

The facts speak for themselves. Wouldn't your decision be clearly in favor of OCECO? Wouldn't you conclude that every day's delay in putting off the equipping of tanks with modern OCECO Conservation Vent Units costs money?

Why not write or wire the nearest OCECO office **today** for estimates, without obligation on your part, of course?

THE OIL CONSERVATION ENGINEERING CO.

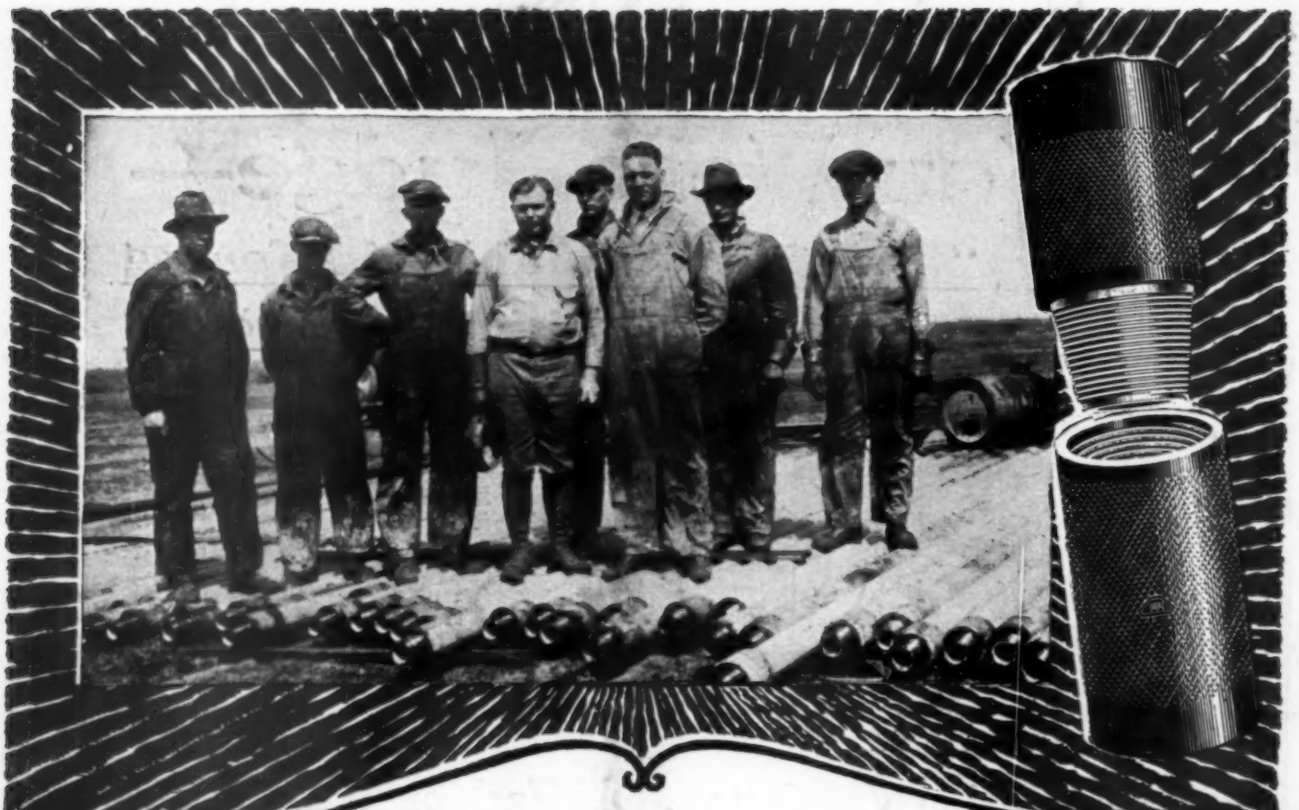
Manufacturers of fire-prevention and evaporation-prevention equipment for tanks

Addison Road & N. Y. C. Tracks — **Cleveland, Ohio**

1158 Cunard Bldg. (25 Broadway) New York City
1454 Monadnock Building Chicago, Ill.
2024 Railway Exchange Building St. Louis, Mo.
220 Iowa Building Tulsa, Okla.
809 Texas Nat'l Bank Bldg. Ft. Worth, Tex.
306 O-S Building Casper, Wyo.

318 E. 12th Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
440 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.
Beaumont Export & Import Co.
Perlstein Bldg., Beaumont, Tex.
Distributors
Gulf Coast Field and
Republic of Mexico

OCECO



This Texas Drilling Crew Prefers

Hughes "Acme Thread" Tool Joints

Reading from left to right:

1. Elgin Colburn, fireman.
2. S. Parrish, roughneck.
3. C. W. Carson, roughneck.
4. W. D. Jackson, driller.
5. Clyde Dobson, derrick man.
6. S. E. Fisher, driller.
7. Herman Malden, derrick man.
8. J. W. Jackson, roughneck.

The picture shown above was snapped on the Empire Gas & Fuel Co.'s No. 11, Wilson B Lease, Wilmot Pool, Archer County, Texas.

HUGHES JOINTS COST YOU NO MORE—BUT DO LAST LONGER.

Sold by Supply Stores—Everywhere

Hughes Tool Co.

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Branch: Los Angeles, California